Francis Cardinal Ximenes
great Minister of State in Spaine.
Cross sculpsit

# The History OF THE ADMINISTRATION Of Cardinal ZIMENES, Great Minister of State IN SPAIN.

(A valuable Book

Written Originally in *French*, by the Sieur *Michael Baudier* of *Languedoc*, Councellor and Historiographer to His Most Christian Majesty; and Translated into *English*, by *W. Vaughan*.

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# ADMINISTRATION

## OF Cardinal

## RIMFELLS

Great Minister of State

IN

# SPAIN.

HISTORY
MAR 13'42
St. & B.

To the Honourable

Sr. *Henry Herbert* Knight,

Master of the

# REVELLS.

*SIR*,

TRUE Gratitude abhors the prostitute forms of Verbal thanks, as a Vertuous Lady the dress of a Curtezan; And since men practise the Art to make false Glosses on the Text of their thoughts, to personate Gratitude, and render these words meer Colours of ordinary Civili-

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ty

ty and Complements to fill up the vacuity of diſcourſe; which in the firſt uſe, were faithful interpreters of the affections they repreſented: ſince falſe tongues are as modeable as falſe Locks, and Grateful language (like excellent fruit grafted on a Crabſtock) uſurped by thoſe who take not any impreſſion from the favours their ſpeech pretends engraven in their hearts, which remain unaltered from their innate ingratitude, as the Crab-root retains his ſowre nature, though his boughs are adorned with Golden Apples. Since men have learnt to give thanks by Rote, as Parrots do Goodmorrows; To reduce the expreſſion of Gratitude to lip-labour, is to offer Sacrifice on a polluted Altar; to prophane that which is holy, and to pay a debt in braſs money, which may have the ſtamp, but not the value of currant Coyn.

Large

Large professions of thankfulness having by general abuse degenerated into pure impostures and vizzards of hypocrisie, or (at best) empty sounds, which naturally inferr the hollowness of the Vessell they proceed from.

My obligations to you are many and great; Justice returns *quid pro quo*, something equivolent to what is received; but Gratitude obliges *reddere cum fœnore*; a Duty I am so far from being Capable to satisfie, that I confess my self Bankrupt by your favours: and for laying out kindnesses where they were not deserved, nor can be requited, you might have repented your self of ill husbandry, equall to his, who sowed Wheat on the sands; But that bounty to an undeserving person, resembles so nearly that Archetype of Goodness, whereby Providence obliges the Universe with-

out its merit; that my want of deſert, and diſability of retribution, will intitle your beneficence the more Divine; and be Arguments of your Prudence, in doing good for Ends whereof you cannot be diſappointed: that is, like *Solomon's* Good Man, of being ſatisfied from your ſelf; a deſign not to be fruſtrated: and carries in it the Comfort of being Conformable to his Precept, who Commands to give without hope to receive again.

*--Licet exemplis, in parvis, Grandibus uti.*

It was the ſaying of a great man *Roan Ieſuis, Roy Ie ne puis, Prince Ie deſdayne*: To apply it to the preſent purpoſe. Your Favours, Sir, I am heartily thankfull for; actually to requite them is beyond my power; And (though I do no ſcorn verball acknowledgements

yet

yet, I ever thought words (which are but wind) as unfit repreſentatives of the deep Characters of Gratefull thoughts, as ordinary Table-Books, or *Chartæ deletiles*, to hold matters of record. And conceived it proper to tranſcribe the impreſſions my heart hath taken from your favours, into Monuments that may remain to perpetuity; and not only proclaim to the preſent Age, but tranſmit to poſterity a publick teſtimony of your Goodneſs in my Gratitude. And though herein I do no more than the inſolvent perſon, who by the writing he owns himſelf a debtor, publiſhes only his obligation and diſability to pay: Yet the freeneſs of thoſe favours whereby you have engaged me, makes me confident of your acceptance of this addreſs, as my declaration in Print of the duties I

owe you; and particularly my obligations for the opportunities had for this Translation of the Life of *Ximenes*: wherein if any Crudity appears, you will wink at it as a thing incident to the first fruits of mens Labours. This being such, and humbly presented to you, by him who is heartily as actually,

*Your Servant,*

*Walt. Vaughan.*

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TO

# TO THE
# READER.

THIS *Book contains Vertue* in Effigie *drawn to the life, beyond the Artifice of Picture or Sculpture; for (what* Appelles *and* Lysippus *could not ſhadow) the life of* Ximenes *preſents conſpicuous as the light, the progreſs and Aſcent of vertue, from the obſcurity of a private condition, to the illuſtrious Dignity of a Governour of Kingdoms: And in one piece hath expreſt its infancy, growth and maturity. 'Tis expoſed to view in a Fryars Frock, and the Pomp of a Cardinal; in the ſolitary retirements of an Ermitage, and attended with legions of armed men: Praying in a Cloiſter, and Judging on a Throne; Begging Alms, but withall beſtowing Provinces, and relieving Princes in diſtreſs: Dead to the world, to live in it with Content; and buried in a Monaſtery, to obtain a glorious reſur-*

*reſurrection into the Theatre of Action, and the prime dignities of Church and State. Fortune the Miſtris of other mens vertues, waited on* Ximenes, *as a Page Errant through the deſart ſolitudes of Covents and Cloyſters, into the glorious ſplendour of Palaces and Soveraign Courts: like a wanton Lover, ſhe purſued him who fled from her, and Courted him, who ſlighted her. His merit had preference to the prerogative of Royal Birth, when Queen* Iſabell *unasked, promoted him to the Archiepiſcopal Chair of* Toledo, *which the Charms of Conjugal affection, aſſiſted with the powerfull influence of Majeſty in the interceſſions of* Ferdinand *her King and Husband, laboured in vain to perſwade her to grant to* Don Alonzo *his Son, then Suitor for that Great dignity of prime Prelate and firſt Grandee of* Spain, *who miſt his mark, though he was born a Prince, and had a King for his Advocate to plead in his behalf: the ſucceſs juſtified the wiſdom of Queen* Iſabels *choice. For the vertue of* Ximenes, *was proof againſt the Charms of* Romiſh *Greatneſs: and continued humble and pious* in pontificalibus; *not Fortunes ſlave, but Miſtris: gained vaſt revenews, to appear prodigiouſly liberal; and Soveraign Honors to Grace his Magnificence; filled his ſoul with*

*zeal*

zeal for Conversion of Infidels, and his Heart with Courage to conquer Oran. Managed the Generals Staff, and swayed the Scepter with the same dexterity he handled the Breviary: the Head of an Army in a Cardinals Cap, and Governour of Spain in the Purple of the Church; a Courtier and Patriot in one person; the darling of his Prince, for fidelity and zeal to promote the interest of the Crown; the favourite of the people, for easing their grievances, procuring immunities, erecting and endowing Colledges, Hospitals and Granaries; wherein he expended the vast profits of his Benefices, like the Ocean returning the Tribute of the lesser Waters, he receives in showers of beneficence on those who paid it. When he retired from the Presidents Chair in the Councel Royal, he went to Assist at Conferences of Divinity, to demonstrate the Consistence of Piety (to Canonize him a Saint) with Policy, which gained him the title of Great Minister of Spain. And that the distractions of Government, could not disorder the harmony of his soul into an incapacity to perform exercises of Devotion, when tost with the Tempests of a turbulent State.

He was humble in his personal carriage and private concerns, but haughty in his Conduct

*Conduct, and heroically magnanimous in his publick capacity. His Gratitude to his Benefactors was Generous and exemplary; but* usque ad Aras, *confined within the limits of Justice, from which he was inflexible, though tempted by the highest obligations, which occasioned his contest with his Good Master* Ferdinand, *and the Pope; when the former denyed him what in Justice was due; and the other would have usurped a power to unlock at pleasure the Treasuries of the Church of* Spain, *with the Keyes of St.* Peter. *But blind obedience was not an Article of the Cardinals Creed, who reverenced the Pope as Pastor of the flock; but would not admit him Lord of the heritage. He slighted mean exercises of Vertue, as born only for arduous attempts: annulled Contracts made by the High Treasurer* Don Manuel *in deceit of the King, and tore in pieces the fraudulent Lease drawn by Collusion with the Farmers of* Granada. *Made Judges examples of his Justice, and feel the severity of the Laws they had corruptly abused, to colour their sale of the right of the poor to the purse of the rich. Reformed the Exchequer and Counsel Royal, as well as the Retinue of the Court: laid prostrate three of the greatest Grandees of* Spain, *who had vilified his Person, and con-*

*contemned his Authority: forced the Councel Royal to pay him the respects they had neglected: obliged Prince* Ferdinand *Brother to* Charles *the fifth then King of* Spain, *to obey the Orders he threatned to break: reduced the Rebell Cities of* Spain *to obedience by Arms, and Mutineers by the sole Majesty of his looks, and the silent Authority of his Great Conduct; opened (as Generall) a passage to the Catholick King; and (as Archbishop and Cardinal) to the Catholick Faith into* Africk. *Was a president of Piety, to Fryars; of Charity, Magnificence and Zeal, to Prelates: of Courage and Conduct to Commanders of Armies: of Royal Justice, Prudence and Magnanimity to Princes: and shines a Constellation of publick and private, Moral and Politick, Civil and Theological Vertues, that moved successively in the several Orbs of Religious, Military and Politick Government: was a glorious Luminary in each, and made it appear, that neither Religion, Military Discipline, nor Civil Government, but a Transcendent Eminency in every of them, was his proper Sphere.*

*These are the Lineaments of that vertue, the following Story presents in lively colours; and renders as lovely, as that in* Plato's *fancy, whose Idea of vertue was*

*more*

*more amiable than* Venus. *But* Pl
*Idea's were held Paradox in former a*
*and* Platonick *Love is a Chimæra in*
*Sense is the Ascendant of the Age, the*
*in-let of modern affection and Knowle*
*and Vertue so great a stranger, that sh*
*scarce be known by her Effigies: her I*
*ral form will be a Disguise when she*
*pears amongst them, who adore the Pour*
*of a Mistris, but scorn Idolatry to the i*
*of Vertue, and prefer the Pictures of*
tine, *before the Tables of* Cebes. T
*please the Reader, whose wit lyes in his*
*gers ends; who knows no pleasure, but*
*is palpable, and will rather deny the*
*ing than admit the Love of invisible thin*
Cujus Migravit ab aure voluptas om
adincertes oculos & Gaudia vana.
*Book invites him not to a dull Entert*
*ment of dry precepts of Morality; bu*
*fine shew of the Vertue of* Ximenes, *a*
*and strange sight come from* Spain, *seen*
France, *newly shifted into an English ha*
*and more worthy admiration than* Pu
nelle *and the* Butterfly. *A* Proteus *in*
*several shapes of Lawyer, Fryar, Archbish*
*Cardinal, General, Minister of State, a*
*Governour of* Spain; *retaining a Divin*
*in all forms. If you slight it as vertue, it*
*may deserve your sight as a Monster: a*

*strange*

ſtrange form whereof, you cannot diſcover the leaſt reſemblance in your ſelf. And though vertue be a contemptible thing in your Judgement, the dreſs and Pomp it appears in, may ſatisfie your fancy: as you viſit the Theatres for the Scenes, not the Playes; the Painters Pencill, not the Pen of the Poets. But theſe are reflections on a French vanity and lightneſs of Spirit, which the Engliſh Reader may think himſelf unconcerned in. For Ximenes appears among us, in confidence the ſole Greatneſs of his vertues, will effectually recommend him to a kind entertainment, from the Gravity of the Engliſh; who though they have excluded Cardinals from their Countrey, retain reſpect for Cardinal Vertues. The Book (like the pack of Ulyſſes, made up of toyes for Women, and Arms for a Heroe,) though checquer'd with a pleaſing variety of accidents to tickle the fancy of the lighteſt wits, conſiſts chiefly of Generous Examples of ſolid vertue, to kindle emulation in the graveſt Spirits: and doubts not of a Candid reception, the Genius of the Engliſh (though the humour of the times may countenance the contrary aſſertion) being really more inclined to imitate the heroick actions and ſound Diſcourſes, than the trifling vanities and fantaſtick Capricchio's

*pricchio's of forreigners: as* Achilles *in Petty-coats, was better at handling a sword, than a Distaff; and though dreſt like a Lady, thought the Spear and the Target, fitter for him, than Ear-knots and Patches.*

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## ERRATA.

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THE

TO HIS

# EMINENCE

THE

Cardinal Duke

OF

# RICHLIEU.

*My Lord,*

MONG the gifts of Nature God hath not imparted to Man a more admirable, than that of Reaſon; which is that to the ſoul, that the ſoul is to the bo-
. And amongſt thoſe of Fortune, he
th not given him a greater, than the
toſſes of life; which render his ver-

tues Eminent and Conſpicuous, in pro-
curing him Palms of Victory, and
Crowns of immortal Glory. The Pre-
ſent I make your Eminence, of the croſ-
ſes and oppoſitions Cardinal *Ximenes* en-
countred and ſurmounted, in the Go-
vernment of a Kingdom, I dare affirm
the greateſt and moſt conſiderable, the
Treaſures of paſt Ages can afford. But
I fear, my Lord, I may appear as ridicu-
lous in offering it, as he that carries
water to the Sea. Since the Eſteem and
Repute you have this day, of the prime
Perſon of our Age, is no leſs grounded
upon your incomparable Conſtancy, in
orecoming all obſtacles that oppoſe
your vertue; then your admirable Con-
duct in Affairs of State. The Painter
certainly commits no Crime, who fi-
guring out the Battels of other men, de-
lineates the Combates of ſome Great
Captain, which were not deſigned the
ſubject of his Pencill. And if my Pe
innocently mention any Action, that
may correſpond, and run parallel with
yours; I conceive it merits neither
blame, nor contempt on that accompt.
For, my Lord, what Miniſter of State
there, who hath not reſembled others
ſome Traverſes of Fortune, and cro-

occurrenc

occurrences in his Administration, it being impossible to govern men, without opposition from men? The Platonick Philosophers held it an undoubted truth, That the World is a Temple built by God, who hath impressed his visible image in the body of the Sun, to act in his stead. What the Sun is in the Universe, that a Minister of State is in the Government under his care; the great Representative of the Soveraign Authority. The Sun is the Eye of the World: and the Minister of State, in the *Persian* phrase, the Eye of the King. Yet this glorious Luminary hath its Eclipses, and aspiring mists and Clouds interposing between us and him, to the obscuring of his Light. The Ancient fiction of the Suns rising out of the Sea, and setting there, without diminution of his Lustre; presents to us in him, the lively Picture of a Minister of State in the Government of the world; and intimates those troublesome and disastrous occurrences, that frequently infests the beginning and end of his Administration; but cannot impair the rayes of his Glory. Cardinal *Ximenes* who by his good Conduct, rendred *Spain* happy; had notwithstanding a

whole Order of Religion to decry his Politick Actions. And beſides them, the Grandees, the People, Cities and intire Provinces, banded againſt him; and at laſt all that was powerful and conſiderable, in the Court and Countrey he had ſo worthily ſerved, abandoned and forſook him. But he who had a breaſt prepared, amidſt the Courtly ſmiles of proſperous fortunes, to reſiſt the Storms and Tempeſts of Adverſity, hath left us a grand Example and famous Inſtance, to confirm the truth of that Aſſertion, which holds Conſtancy one of the principal qualities requiſite in a Miniſter of State; that a ſtout Reſiſtance againſt the ills that encounter him, is the Buckler that ſecures his vertues; And to turn his back to the Aſſaults of Fortune, an Act misbecoming and altogether unworthy that Man, who has the Conduct of others. Behold him then (having ſurmounted all obſtacles caſt in his way, to ſtop or diſturb the courſe of his vertue) arrived in *France*; where he may ſee practiſed the Rules of excellent Government; and hope to acquire a ſecond Glory, if, my Lord, you permit and allow his name to live with yours. The Age wherein he Go-

verned

verned *Spain*, and that which your Actions have filled with wonder and astonishment, immediately succeed one the other; and may dispute with the Ages past and to come, the honour and esteem, of being the happiest of Ages, as having produced two men, who have been the Oracles of good Conduct, and Politick administration.

If you grant him this favour, my Lord, I hope for my part, that in recompence of my Studies, and in consideration of my Joint Travel with him, in this Commentary of his Administration, I may with your consent, obtain and carry the Title I desire, of

*My Lord,*

*Your most humble and most obedient Servant,*

Baudier.

# THE PREFACE.

IT *is a Custome received in all Ages, and approved by the practice of the whole world, to expose to publick view the Effigies and Statues of men who have surpassed others by the greatness of their Vertues, lived the Glory of their times, and rendered themselves Recommendable to the imitation of Posterity. To these figures of their Corporal Lineaments and Resemblances of the external forms of their persons, some have added Tables and Memorials, as Monuments of their Heroick and Magnanimous Actions in presiding o're Councills, and publick Assemblies, appeasing popular Seditions, and restoring quiet and tranquility to a disordered City, Countrey, or State, or the like. I have proposed to my imita-*

tion, this latter way of repreſenting illuſtrious Perſonages, and here preſent to the publick, the pourtraict of the greateſt Miniſter of his time, that Europe could then boaſt in all the States ſhe contains: I have drawn him Active in War, a Counſellor in Peace; extending the borders of Spain beyond the Seas; advertiſing his Maſter of the diſorders of the Court; and giving him his Counſells and ſage Advice. I have deſcribed him appeaſing the Tumults and factious diſorders of Cities, of Provinces, of a whole Realm; advancing Vertue, rewarding Merit, puniſhing Vice, and eſtabliſhing a general felicity in the whole body politick. The work is compoſed with that Candor, that Liberty, and Truth, (which ought to Animate, and are the principal Ornament of Hiſtory) that the end and deſign of it, will eaſily appear to have been not the pleaſing of any particular perſon, but the profit of the publick, and the good of the Common-wealth. Which I have obſerved in that of the Adminiſtration of the Cardinal D' Amboyſe, already publiſhed; and ſome others that may follow this, wherein my only deſign is truth, which always tends to the publick good. But the Actions of this great Miniſter, being far above thoſe of other men, who have man-

ged

ged the Affais of Monarchs, I thought it my Duty to conſider ſome of them apart, and to make particular reflections thereon, for the delight of thoſe that ſhall take the pains to read them.

The Croſſes he met with in the Government of Spain, were almoſt infinite; and the power of the Enemies that attacqued him, very remarkable; but his conſtancy, in the reſiſtance admirable. As a couragious Pilot forſakes not the helm in tempeſtuous weather, but periſhes glorioufly with his hand upon it: ſo hath he left us this inſtruction, that a Miniſter ſhould never endure diſorders tending to the vilifying and contempt of the Supream Authority, (which his repreſents) or to the oppreſſion of Juſtice; but chooſe rather to lye buried in the Ruines of the one and the other.

His Actions in the Armies when ſeventy years old, demonſtrate that men who wear a Robe, as well as thoſe who wear a Sword, have their Vigour and Activity to encounter Enemies, perils and difficulties. And though their condition exempt them from corporall labours, yet they remain ſubject to thoſe of the mind; whoſe cares are more weighty, and pains more conſiderable and important. All that fight have their ſhare in the Victory, but the General who conquers by

his

his good conduct and prudence, merits all th glory. Therefore the Spartans for a Victory gain'd by force of Arms, sacrificed only Bird; but a whole Oxe fell Victim for a Victory obtained by the prudence of their General.

Cardinal Ximenes in attacquing Ora in the face of the Sun, contrary to the design of his Captains, who would have expected the advantage of the night, to carry the Assault; seems to have revived the Generosity of Alexander, who refused to set upo Darius by night, as scorning to steal a Victory; but desiring the Sun might testifie h omed it to his valour. Moreover his goo Conduct in all the War of Africk, when his Age and Quality forbad him the bearin of Arms, justifies the opinion of the Gre J. Cæsar. Roman Captain, That Conquest by Counse is not less honourable, than that by th Sword.

'Tis a great instance of the excellen of his Conduct, that he brought Learnin and Military Valour, to esteem and repu tation in Spain; that the State receiv thereby the means, not only to defend, b render it self illustrious. Nor was he ev subject to the reproach of extinguishing th sparks of Vertue in the breasts of youth, depriving Gallant Actions of their due R compen

compence of just Rewards; but exercising with courage and integrity, both commutative and distributive Justice, dispensing Rewards to the good, and inflicting punishment on the bad; He raised his condition to that pitch of highest perfection; which induced the Sage Politician to affirm, that nothing in the World is so like God, as a just man. Plato.

The Government of Provinces, and principal Charges of State, were not given to those who were most in favour, but to those who had most merit. 'Tis true, he preferred persons of Quality, but such as were also men of Fortune and Estate; least their necessities might incline them to peel and oppress the people: Nor had he less regard to their integrity. And in preferring Gentlemen of integrity and worth, before other persons of equall vertues; he seems to have imitated the order of the Heavens, which are guided by intelligences, whose Nature is more excellent and pure, than those forms which derive their Grosser Essence from the Elements. And as by the Ordinances of Nature, we do not only receive Light immediately from the Sun the fountain of it, but from the lesser Stars, whose bodies nature hath disposed and adapted to a Capacity of receiving Light from the Sun, and reverberating

berating the same to us by Reflection: the Governours of Provinces, and places of importance should keep up and maintain the Splendor of Majesty in the absence of their Prince; as the Starrs by night (which is the absence of the Sun) shew us part of the brightness of that glorious Luminary. And, besides that the people honour and reverence men of eminent quality, and are more propense and ready to yield them obedience than to men raised from a Mean Condition; Gentlemen together with their blood, derive from their Parents the seeds of Generosity, and have commonly the advantage of better Education, and the memory of the Illustrious Acts of their Ancestors, is ordinarily a spurr to vertue, a strong motive and powerful incitement to good Actions. But Cardinal Ximenes, though where he found equall vertue in two persons of unequall birth, he did, (as Reason would) prefer the Noble; yet was he far from abandoning or slighting vertue, from which Nobility is derived, and by which it is maintained.

The Gifts and Largesses he bestowed out of his proper stock on particular persons and the publick, are worthy remarque. His advancement of an infinite number of persons of integrity and merit to the Offices of Magistrature, the Dignities of the

Church

Church, and Charges of War, preserve to this day in Spain, the memory of the Grandeur of his Spirit, and will remain an everlasting monument of Glory and Benediction to his name. The Hospitals built at his Charge in Spain, and endowed by him with Revenues; the Religious Houses remaining there for durable works of his piety and bounty; the publick Granaries stored with Corn for relif of the poor, filled out of the Rents setled by him to that purpose; the Seminaries and publick Nurseries of vertue for the Common-wealth, where be provided for the education of youth of both sexes, left destitute of necessaries in that behalf, declare and will record to perpetuity, that the Grandeur of Ximenes consisted not so much in his Eminent and Great Employments, as in his transcendent Liberality and extraordinary bounty.

The Temples of the Graces in the Cities of the Levant, were by the Ancients built in publick places, as in their Markets, or near their Cirques and Amphitheaters, to signifie that the Benefits and good Actions of great men, ought to be not only open to private persons, but communicated to the publick. A Minister of State is a publick person constituted in the most eminent Dignity of a Kingdom, next the Royal: And if it be

true,

true, that a good King is the Father of his people; the Minister of State who is his Assistant, ought to be a faithful Steward to dispence his favours, and afford ready helps to the wants and necessities of the publick. When Cinon the Athenian was grown Rich, he caused the fences and inclosures of his Gardens to be laid open, that the poor might have free ingress to gather the fruits: he kept an open house and table for all that were in want; and sent his servants loaded with Garments through the Streets of Athens, to be distributed amongst them that were in want; holding himself unworthy to possess a great Estate, without imparting of it to others. In like manner, had Cardinal Ximenes, when seised of that great Benefice, (whereby was vested in him the largest Revenue of that Kingdom,) filled his Coffers with Treasure, and locked up there the Gold destined for other uses, he had condemned himself as guilty of embezling and converting to his private benefit, what ought to have been laid out in the Redemption of Slaves, enlargement of Prisoners, Cures of the sick, comfort of the afflicted, and sustenance of the poor. But he made liberal destribution thereof suitable to the necessities of the several objects of his Bounty. Certainly

some

*me good Kings are publick Springs, whence e people have right to draw; that is, to eve recourse to their Beneficence; and good inisters of State ought to be the pipes to ose Royall Fountain, to convey to the peo- le the water of Relief.*

*The greatneſs of his vertues, could not ſo xempt* Ximines *from Envy, but that in is life time it attacqued both his Name and is Conduct, though his death put a period o detraction, and procured Reverence to is name, honour to his memory, and Elo- ies for his Government. And 'tis obſer- able, men never behold the Sun ſo earneſt- , as when he is Ecclipſed. Innocence, of ll places of the world, makes leaſt Reſidence t Court, where Ambition alwayes wars gainſt eminent vertues. This concludes it eceſſary for a Miniſter of State, to fortifie imſelf with Conſtancy and Reſolution, to eſiſt their malignity, who would call him to ccount; and charge him as anſwerable for ll the ſiniſter Accidents that fall out: as if e Events of Affairs, depended only on him. ardinal* Ximenes *had this vertue in the perlative; alwayes like himſelf, alwayes quanimous, alwayes firm, ſtout and reſo- ute, in the beginning, progreſs and end of is adminiſtration, that he might have ſaid himſelf, what the Roman* Camillus *once*

*of*

*of himself in another sense; That neith*
*the Dictatorship had elevated, nor Exile ab*
*ted the height of his Spirit. That neith*
*the Archbishoprick of* Toledo, *the Prima*
*of* Spain, *the Cardinals Cap, nor the Auth*
*rity of Governour of a Kingdom, had give*
*him courage, nor the crosses and misfortun*
*of Court taken it from him.*

*These great and heroick vertues have re*
*dered him the compleat original and A*
*chitype of a perfect Minister of State: whic*
*I propose to thir view, who Govern t*
*world under the Authority of Soverai*
*Princes; that they may imitate his Zeal f*
*the publick good, his fidelity to his Princ*
*his affection to persons of worth and we*
*deserving, his strong inclinations and v*
*gorous actions for the good of the peopl*
*and increasing the Glory and Grandeur*
*the State; being the ends and princip*
*marks aimed at in all Governments, m*
*naged with wisdom, and crowned wi*
*Success.*

TH

# THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF Cardinal *Ximenes*, Prime Minister of STATE IN SPAIN.

KINGS, who are Masters of the Goods of this world, advantage men in their fortunes, and improvement of their estates; but 'tis the Sun, that King of Starrs; and first of all second Causes, that enriches them with the Gifts of Nature; so that those Regions which are blest with the more favourable aspect of this Eye of Heaven, pro-

duce things of greater excellency than oth
Countreyes, and give birth to men of mo
eminent parts, and endowed with the ra
qualities in Natures gift. *Spain*, by the happy a
vantage of her scituation, lyes so full and op
in the Eye of that great Luminary, that, as en
moured of her beauty, he vouchsafes her t
light of his countenance, and by the large me
sure of his irradiation, afforded her, contribut
to her production of eminent persons. In h
was born *Francis*, Cardinal *Ximens*, of the Nob
Family of the *Cisneres*, who deduce their orig
nal from the Suburbs of *Villaizar*, in the Dioc
of *Toledo*. His Father was *Alphonso*, Receiver
the Tenths of the Clergy granted by the Pope
the King of *Spain*; who, taken with the beau
of a young Maid of an honest family and
same place, married her, and had by her seve
Children, whereof *Ximenes* was the eldest.
the Font he received with the Graces of Heave
the name of his Father *Alphonso*, which he aft
changed, in the Cloister, into that of *Francis*.
his Infancy, he had his Education in the Town
*Arcula D' Henares*, where he learnt the princip
of the Latine Tongue, and of good manners: fro
thence he was removed to *Salamanca*, to stud
those Laws which regulate the Estates and po
sessions of men: where, by the advantage of h
pregnant Wit, he became so great a Proficien
that in a short time he was capable to instru
others.

His Family was reduced to so low an Ebb
Fortune, that his Father was put to his shifts
furnish him with necessaries requisite for his stu

dy

dy; and could not well ſpare him ſufficient to bear his charges. This obliged *Ximenes* to beſtir himſelf, as having no means of livelihood, but what he could get by his wit and induſtry: therefore he read the Laws in his Chamber to ſeveral Students, who contributed to defray his Charges. But his Genius aſpired higher; and the honeſt gains he made in his Chamber, he employed in the ſtudy of Divinity. And having finiſhed the courſe of that Study, returned to his Countrey, where his Father practiſed as an Attorney in the Court of Juſtice of that place. Some Moneths he ſpent at home, but finding no imployment there, worthy his Abilities, he obtained his Fathers leave, to go to *Rome* to ſeek a better fortune; But was unfortunately robbed by the way, and reduced to extream neceſſity. This diſaſter occaſioned his ſtay at *Aix* in *Provence*, till *Brunet*, a young Gentleman of *Spain* bound for *Rome*, (who had been his School-fellow at *Salamanca*) paſſing that way, happily relieved him by taking him into his company, and bearing his Charges to *Rome*. Being arrived at *Rome*, he became Advocate for ſuch of his Countrey, as had Suits depending in the Eccleſiaſtical Jurisdiction; till the news of his Fathers death; and his good nature carried him back into *Spain*, to ſuccour his Mother now a Widow, and afford his helping hand to the Orphan ſtate of his younger Brothers. But before his departure from *Rome*, he obtained from the Pope (thoſe they call) Spectative Bulls; whereby he was provided of the firſt Prebend ſhould be void in his Native Countrey; which happened to be that of the

Archpriest of the Borough of *Uceda*. The Re
venue of it was mean, but the conveniency o
having it at his doore, invited him to take po
session. The granting of such Bulls, gives gre
offence to the Bishops of *Spain*, as retrenchin
their power in collating Benefices. *Alphon
Carilla*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, bestowed the sam
Prebend on his Almoner. *Ximenes* opposes i
the Archbishop resents the resistance, as a hig
contempt, and presumptuous obstruction of h
Authority; resolves to suppress it by force, an
claps up *Ximenes* in the Tower of *Uceda*, whe
he kept him close Prisoner under hard and rig
rous usage, in a place which *Ximenes* after h
promotion to the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*, ma
the Repository of his Riches; teaching us, th
great Souls make the Disgraces of the world
Treasury of Vertue. The miserable entertai
ment and rude usage of this place afflicted h
Spirit to so extream a degree, that it clearly a
peared; There is nothing in the world more i
supportable, than trouble and slavery to m
of Letters, whose Genius requires Liberty an
Repose. The loss of both drew sighs and groa
from the heart, and loud complaints from th
tongue of *Ximenes*, which an old Priest his fello
prisoner, and companion in misery, endeavou
ring to allay, bespake him thus: A wise ma
*Ximenes*, is alwayes free; and vertue which b
lieves no other slavery, but that of vice, los
not her Liberty in Chains and Irons. Cease th
to complain, and put an end to your Lament
tions; endure with patience the lot befallen yo
Suffering is often the way to preferment. In t
ve

very place you are in, was heretofore locked up *John Zererella*, Brother to that Great Constable of *Castile Alvarez de Luna*, with no other advantage than that of closer imprisonment and heavier irons than yours; yet he was afterwards Archbishop of *Toledo*. Great miseries usher in those persons into great prosperities, who by patience triumph over their calamities. *Zererella* in the course of his felicities, drew the comfort of his life from the memory of his imprisonment. The innocence of your visage and majesty of your countenance, are, in my judgement, presages of the like fortune to you.

He was removed from the Tower to St. *Jorquats*, a Prison for Priests lying under Accusations of crime. His innocence was so apparent and conspicuons, that his deteinure there, was so long only, as might serve for the exercise of his vertue. The Countess of *Bondiano*, Sister to the Archbishop, obtained his liberty. *Ximenes*, fearing a second loss of it, resolves to enjoy it at distance from the violences of a Prelate, who so ill understood the vertues and merits of men. And therefore quitting the Dioceſs of *Toledo*, he retires into that of *Siguenza*, where he changed his Prebend for a Chappelleny with a small pension.

Here that noble Affection of the best Spirits and most excellent temper, the love of Learning, made him withdraw from the conversation of the world, to follow his Studies; where he learnt the Hebrew and Chaldee Languages. But though his life was retired, his reputation increased. The eyes of vertue discover the owner at distance,

though he seem to lye hid in obscurity. Pet
*Gonsalve*, Cardinal *Mendoza*, Bishop of *Siguen*
named *Ximenes* his Vicar General, and in a ma
ner forced him to take the Office, and with i
the care of his Dioceſs: the same time *Alphonſo*
*Sylva* Earl of *Cifuentes*, taken prisoner by th
*Moors* in the Wars of *Granada*, was induced, b
the repute of his honesty and abilities, to co
stitute *Ximenes* Administrator General of all h
Demeans, during his imprisonment. Thus Fo
tune began to follow him, when he fled fro
her, and sought an employment more agreeab
to the tranquillity of his spirit, than was to
found in the troubles of secular affairs. He he
the world a Sea, where some are wrecked, b
all without exception are tossed with winds, an
subject to the agitation of the waves: the objec
his desires and end of his designs, being a Port
secure him from the one and the other; he ma
choice of a Cloister, as most suitable to his pu
pose; and took on him the Order of St. *Franci*
in order to the enjoyment of God and himself
prayer and contemplation.

Here he changed the name of *Alphonſo* into th
of *Francis*, and resigned his Benefices to *Berna*
*din* his youngest Brother; lest necessity that ob
structs the vertues of the bravest spirits, and o
ten proves an ill Counsellor to them, should en
gage him in ill courses for gaining a livelihood.

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## CAP. II.

WHen *Ximenes* had thus quitted the World for a Cloister, the world went in search of him into the Cloister; the gravity of his manners, and holiness of his life, invited those of best quality in *Toledo* to visit him, for receiving his directions for guidance of their souls in the way to Heaven. Even the Ladies resorted to him for instructions to order their devotion; some with Resolution to practise them, others to satisfie their Curiosity, in seeing a man so famed for sanctity. The crowds of people that flocked daily to him, interrupting him in the performance of his Religious Exercises, and wearying him by importunity, obliged him to quit *Toledo*, and seek out a more retired solitude in the Monastery of *Castanet*; so called, from a Grove of Chestnut-trees which in a large circumference encompassed it round, the Monastery being the Center. A year was scarce elapsed, but he was drawn out thence, to take on him the charge of Warden of the Covent of *Salceda*, where he kept the Fryars within the Rules of their Order, more by the example of his good life, than the commands of a Superiour. But 'tis the Priviledge of Courts to enter into Cloisters, and take thence such men, whom Fortune hath designed to partake of their Grandeurs. *Isabel* Queen of *Spain* calles him to Court in the year 1492. and by the advice of Cardinal *Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, makes him her Confessor. In this

eminent place, he gave proofs of great vertues without any exception, but that of intermedling with Matters of State, wherein he exceeded his Call, and strained beyond his Charge and his Frock.

This perhaps, gave those of his Order occasion to draw him back from Court to a Religious imployment, by choosing him their Provincial for three years. And here he gave a most pregnant proof of the indifferency of his spirit for the affairs of Court, and of the great love he bore his Order, by going from Court more willingly, than he had come into it, and imploying his time in visiting the Religious Houses under his charge. Coming to *Gibraltar*, moved with a charitable zeal for the salvation of the Infidels he designed a Voyage into *Africk*, at the peril of his life to instruct the *Moors* there in the Christian faith: but a Fryar of his Order, and in great esteem for Piety, disswaded him; assuring him God had prepared him a great imployment in *Spain*. He travelled on foot, and begged, but was such a bungler at the Trade, and begged so untowardly, that he seldom carried any but an empty bagg; which made *Francis Rouys* his companion tell him, he must give over begging, for that no man was more certainly born to give to all, and begg of none, than he. And had not the care of *Rouys* stood him in more stead than his begging Alms, he had made more Fast-dayes than the Rules of his Order required. So unfit to b gg are Great Spirits, being naturally disposed to Give, not to Ask.

CAP.

## CAP. III.

FOrtune, which had designed him for the prime Prelate of *Spain*, took care soon after, to furnish his strong inclinations for the Good of mankind; with means competent to express his Good nature in acts of benificence, answerable to the Greatness of his Soul. Cardinal *Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, laboured under two maladies, the one incurable, the other dangerous, Age and a Feavour; which induced him to go to *Guadalfayre*, to take the benefit of that Ayre, he drew at his birth. *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, King and Queen of *Spain*, went thither to visit him; This honour had saved the Cardinals life, if death had regarded the presence of Kings, who are themselves his Homagers. *Mendoza* now drawing near to his end, gave his Master these three sage Counsels. 1. To make peace with the King of *France*, and keep it inviolable when made. 2. To marry the Infant *John*, Designed Successor of their Crowns to *Joan*, since the wife of *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*, pretendant to the Kingdom of *Castile*. 3. To conferr the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*, on a person of mean Condition, but of great integrity, and extraordinary Capacity: That these qualities were apparently eminent in the person of *Ximenes*; That the Grandees of *Spain*, proud enough of the Titles they are born to, become tolerably insolent, by the addition of those of great Dignities.

These Princes slighted the first Advice, to the preju-

prejudice and notorious damage of Christendom, which smarted for their contempt of it, as the Spanish histories ingenuously Confess. The third they embraced, which Coming to the Knowledge of *Ximenes*, he remonstrates to them, that the Dignity of the Archbishoprick of *Toledo* being the prime of the State, as well spiritual as temporal; which gave the person invested in it, the priviledge of speaking next the King, in the Council-Royal; ought to be given to the most illustrious, and Ancient Gentry of the Kingdom.

Cardinal *Mendoza* quitted his life, and the Archbishoprick together, in the year 1496. *Ferdinand* would have preferred his natural son Don *Alphonso*, Archbishop of *Saragosa*, to this great Benefice: But *Isabel*, who had right of Presentation to it, as Queen of *Castile*, preferred the vertue of *Ximenes*, before the birth of Don *Alphonso* and the intreaties of the King her husband: The year ensuing, they presented *Ximenes* to succeed in this Grand Prelature, no less in dignity than Revenue; which amounts to two hundred thousand Ducats a year. *Ximenes* forced by expres Mandat from the Pope, accepts it: At his first nomination he left the Court, and fled on foot to a Covent of his Order a great way from *Madrid* to avoid investiture in the Archbishoprick: But returning in obedience to the Pope, he declared to *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, that he would never consent that this Rich Benefice should be charged with one farthing pension, as prejudicial to the dignity and liberty, of the prime pastor of *Spain*.

Now hath he just cause to meddle in Affairs of the

the State, as being one of the most considerable members thereof: This sudden change of fortune, shook not his Constancy, nor altered his setled Resolutions of adhering to vertue; Yet was he as free from mean, and base Actions, as from the Corruptions that usually attend great fortunes; he made it appear that no dignity could be so great, as to exceed his capacity, no Grandure in the gift of fortune, to which his soul was not commensurate; though in his plenty of Fortune, and Eminence of place, he continued the plainness of a Religious life: Piety hath brought plenty, and abundance of Riches into the Church; And by the disorders of the world, the Daughter hath devoured the Mother; so that there are more Ecclesiasticks Rich, than Pious: *Ximenes* was not of their number; for amidst the Treasure of that Great Revenue, he kept inviolable that poverty that exalts Great Personages above the height of fortune, and consists in the contempt, and sober use of these perishing enjoyments; And, as if he had been afraid to lose the least part of it, he continued the practises of that Poverty, which the Rules of Religion exact from its strictest votaries. The Pomp of a Cardinal, and Attendance of the Prime Prelate of *Spain*, could not keep him from retyring into a private place, from the eyes of his domesticques, to mend with his own hands, the frock he had wore among those of his Order; so that after his death, in a Box, whereof in his Life-time, he constantly kept the Key; there were found needles, thred, and pieces of Gray Cloth, of the Colour of his frock, which he laid up for that use. He slept

on

on a Friers pallet, which he had hid in his Chamber, where stood his Bed of state; And that his family might not perceive it, he made it his custom to go to bed, and rise alone, without attendants, and his door shut. When he was first made Archbishop, he rid into the Country upon an Asse attended by a troop of Monks of his Order; his house, his family and his table were so ordered, as not to be inconsistent with his Vow of Poverty; The Great Revenue of the Primate of *Spain*, was imployed in works of Piety, the poor receiving a moity of it for their sustenance, whom he called, the Lords and Proprietors of his Revenues.

The Bishops of *Spain*, instead of imitating the good Example of his simplicity, were offended at it, and complained of him to Pope *Alexander* the sixth, who sent him a Brieve, advising him to change that mean fashion of life, into a more splendid, and becoming his dignity; telling him, it was not only convenient, but necessary to maintain with some external pomp and lustre, the dignities founded in a holy simplicity: *Ximenes* obeys the Pope, his table is better covered, his Beds more sumptuous, his utensils of Earth are changed into Plate, and all the ornaments of Prelature more splendid and magnificent: But his Golden Crosse made him not a woodden Bishop; he continued his conferences of Divinity with the Priests, and his sermons to the people: and it is remarkable, he admitted no man into his family, but upon the commendations of honesty and vertue.

But can it be expected, *Ximenes* should qui-

y enjoy a Dignity so Eminent, a Benefice of
o vast revenue? since 'tis the course of the
werld, that, as Roses have their prickles grow-
ng up with them; so crosses are inseparable
Companions of great fortunes. The first that at-
tacqued him, were the Monks of his Order, who
were at Court with him, and offended that he
kept them in his house to the Austere Rules of
their Order, and forbad them to intermeddle
with any thing but their Beads; And that being
ately made President of the Kings Council, he
procured not for them the Prelatures of *Spain*;
spread ill reports of his person, and made their
Sermons invectives against his conduct; Turn-
ng the pulpit, which ought to be the Oracle of
uth, into a Theatre of Envy; They rested not
here, but sent for their General from *Rome*, and
med him with Calumnies against *Ximenes*.
The General, arrived in *Spain*, and hurried
ith faction and insolence predominant in him;
oes to the Queen, and addressing himself with
tle respect; accused *Ximenes* of Ignorance, of
ride, and of Hypocrisie: Blaming the Queen
r permitting such a man, to sit in her Coun-
l, and in the prime Chair of Prelature in the
ingdom. *Isabel* well assured of the integrity,
d merits of *Ximenes*, and moved at the pal-
ble rudeness, and irregular passion of this Ge-
ral; asked him if he were in his wits, and
ew whom he spoke to. Yes Madam (saith
) I am so well in my wits, as to know I speak
Queen. *Isabel*, who is but a heap of Dust as I am;
d suddenly withdrew from the presence of the
een, more like a Fury than a Rational Crea-
ture.

ture. But the accusations of these Monks, h
ving no other foundation, but Envy, hatr
and untruths, were easily dissipated by the p
tience of *Ximenes*, to their shame, but
Glory.

Thus these Ambitious men, who went out
the world upon design, to return with grea
advantage, attacqued his reputation: But B
*nardine* his brother, attempted his life. Xi
*nes* when he took the habit of St. *Francis*,
signed to him his Benefices, and was soon a
followed by this young man; who too, beca
of the same Order; and afterwards tracing
steps of his Brothers fortune, went to Court
hope of a Bishoprick: but the success not ans
ing his designes, he imputed the cause to Xi
*nes*, and resolved to be revenged of him, for
refusal or delay of his preferment. *Ximenes* lay
at *Arcula D'Henares*, in Latin *Complutum*; *Ber*
*dine* was in his house, and finding his Bro
one day in his chamber, without any attend
threw himself on the bed where he lay,
pressing the bolster hard on his neck, endeavo
ed to choke him, and thinking it done, w
out of the Chamber: *Ximenes* not quite de
was helped by his servants who came in,
having acquainted them with *Bernardines* v
ny, commanded them to apprehend him; T
search, and having found him hid in a Ca
drag him out, and bring him to *Ximenes*,
took no other revenge, than that he sent
bound to the Monastery of *Torrice* to learn m
wi t.

Having recovered his health, he spent
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time in reforming the Conventuals of the Order of St. *Francis*, called *Cordeliers*; whom he reduced under the Rules of the *Observantins*, to live without Revenews, as Children of Providence, and upon the Alms they receive. His pains, and the *Cordeliers* oppositions and complaints in this Affair, almost exceed expression. But by the end of the year 1499. his Constancy surmounted all difficulties raised by them, and afforded him opportunity to employ his thoughts, towards redress of the peoples grievances. It troubled him to see the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon* oppressed by a heavy Tax called *Alcabala*, which forced them to pay the King the tenth part of all they sold or exchanged. This Imposition was first laid, towards defraying the Charge of the Wars of *Granada*, against the *Moors*; but continued to the grievance of the people, after the War; though ended to the great advantage of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*. *Ximenes* remonstrates to them, that God had made them Pastors, not Tyrants over the people; that by the favour of Heaven, they had obtained Victory over the *Moors*; that it was in all Acknowledgement of the mercy, to continue in time of Peace and Triumph, that Subsidy which was intended only for the maintenance of the War. His advice was taken, and the people discharged of the Tax. This gained him great reputation all over *Spain*; so that he never entred the Palace Royal, but the people attended him with joyful Acclamations, saying publickly, He never went to Council, but for the good of the Commonalty. A wise Minister of State designs no less the good of the pub-

publick, than the Honour of his Prince.

The disorders of War had banished good Literature from the Territories of *Spain*; *Ximenes* desires ardently to see it brought back and replanted: causes a Colledge to be built at *Arcala* and the seventh of *March* 1498. layes the first stone himself, endowed it with Revenues, and furnished it with Regents; which rendered it one of the best Academies of *Spain*. Certainly, the happiness of a Kingdom, consists in the observance of the Law, which is better effected through careful education than fear of punishment. Vertuous actions are derived from good habits, acquired by practice and exercise of the wholsome Rules of good Education: where this is wanting, the severities of Magistracy are too weak, to contain men within the limits of obedience to Law; there being nothing so difficult, as to subdue our passions, which by long Custom and Continuance in Vice, they have got such head, as to master our Reason. Hence that Maxim of the Wise man, that Prudent Education added to the Gifts of Nature renders men vertuous and obedient to the Law; and that nothing is more necessary for the Common-weal, than good institution and vertuous education of Youth.

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## CAP. IV.

*Ximenes* had not only a real Affection for Learning, but a high esteem for its faithfull Attendants, Honesty and Integrity; though his affection to the one, and esteem for the other, terminated in Religion, as the ultimate object of his best affections; the Ascendant of his soul, and Lady paramount of his passions. To which he was so entirely devoted, as to take the measure of his affection and esteem for Learning and Honesty, from their usefulness to the advancement of Religion. The zeal he had to propagate Christianity, made him labour willingly, and much for the Conversion of Infidels. About the end of this year he attended the King and Queen in their Kingdom of *Granada*, newly recovered from the *Moors*; to give advice, how this new Conquest might be best maintained: and found time to preach so fervently to the *Moors*, that one day, he converted three thousand of to the faith of Christ. And the multitude of Converts, making it impossible to baptize them all in the usual form, within the compass of a day, using aspersion instead immersion, sprinkled them all with baptismal water, and initiated them all the same day in the Christian Religion. In memory whereof, that day the 16th of *December*, was long kept Festival in *Spain*. The Archbishop of *Granada* in his harangue to the Cardinal, upon the Triumphs of the Kingdom, amongst others hath this expres-

Sir, I may ſay without incurring ſuſpicion of flattery, that your Victories ſurpaſs the King's; for he gained Stones, but you have gained Souls to God. The greateſt part of the unconverted *Moors* followed the example of a Prince of their Sect, of the Royal Family of the Kings of *Granada*, who became Chriſtian; and drew them with him, to the knowledge of the true Religion. Theſe new Converts, by the light of truth began to diſcover and deteſt their former errors; and of their own accord, laid at *Ximenes* feet five thouſand Volumes of the Alcoran, or Gloſſes and Explications of it; all curiouſly bound, neatly trimmed, and exquiſitely adorned with Claſps and Knots of Silver, Gold, and precious Stones, which made out the Eſteem that people had, for the lying impoſtures of their Prophet.

Many Grandees of *Spain* became Suitors to *Ximenes*, for one of thoſe Books to adorn their Libraries: but he refuſed, and cauſing a great fire to be made, expoſed them all to the fury of the devouring flames, except few that treated of Phyſick, and had been found among the Alcorans. Taking from theſe new Converts thoſe objects which might renew the memory of the Errors in which they had lived moſt part of their time. So frail, and ſo fickle is our nature in good actions, that our progreſs in the way of vertue is like that of Boats againſt the ſtream of a rapid Torrent, which fall back in one hour more than they advance in a whole day: This was not enough to contain them within the bounds of their duty, ſome ſighed for their loſt liberty, others relapſed into their old ſuperſtitions, and

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taking up Arms, resolved to force their way to both, by fire and sword. *Ximenes* who was yet in *Granada*, stood the shock, and bearing up bravely in a Sea of troubles that surrounded him, sends an Expres to the King: And for better dispatch, a Gentleman of Quality of the same City offered him an *Ethiopian* Slave, so nimble and swift of foot, that he would travell fifty Leagues a day. But the brutish Sot having received the Pacquet, instead of making haste, overcharged himself so with Wine and Victuals at the second Inn he met with by the way, that he slept there till the morrow after: and he, who should have been in two dayes at *Sevil*, where the Court then was, made it five ere he arrived there. In the mean time, the King had intelligence of the Revolt of the *Moors* of *Granada* from them, who envying the greatness of *Ximenes*, took care to send better Courriers than the *Ethiopian*: and informed the King, that *Ximenes*, who through a rash and undiscreet zeal, would have converted to Christianity in a moment, men who were not only born and had lived, but were for the most part grown old in the Profession of Mahometism, had lost the Realm of *Granada*: That he was utterly incapable to manage matters of State, who proposed and made use of no other allurements, to win over his Converts to submit their necks to the yoke of a new Government, than the headstrong Capricchio's of his violent fancy, and the rigorous Austerities he had practised in a Cloister.

*Ferdinand* believes them, and remembring *Ximenes* had been introduced into Court, and his

Conduct extolled by the Queen his Wife; goes to her Lodgings, and all in a flame. See now, Madam, (ſayes he)! the Triumphs of our Anceſtors, and our own, purchaſed with the blood of the Nobles of *Spain*, ruined in a moment, by the humourſome follies of your *Ximenes*! *Ximenes* by this time, had intelligence from his friends of the negligence of the *Ethiopian*, and the ſenſe of the Court; he acknowledges his fault to entruſt the ſottiſhneſs of ſuch a Brute, with an Affair of ſo great Importance: And reſolved for the future, never to ſend Courriers on the like Occurrences, but ſuch as were perſons of integrity and honeſt Repute; which he obſerved, making it his cuſtom, to honour and load with Preſents, ſuch whom he imployed in diſpatches of Conſequence.

To retrive this miſcarriage, and remedy the preſent diſorder of his Affairs, he diſpatched *Roiiys* his Companion of the Order, to inform their Majeſties of the Cauſes of the Revolt, and the Remedies he had applyed. The good eſtate of *Granada*, quenched the fire of *Ferdinands* anger and diſpleaſure againſt *Ximenes*, and drew from him Letters of thanks to *Ximenes*, for his great expence for the good of the publick, in reſtoring peace to *Granada*; and the dangers he expoſed himſelf to, to ſave his Cities from ruine, and the Kingdom from deſtruction. A Miniſter of State who labours with integrity to ſerve his Majeſty, ought by good Actions and patience, to overcome the Envy and Calumnies of his Enemies, which like thin miſts are eaſily diſſipated; and being built on the ſandy foundations of falſe-

ſhood

ſhood, and lyes, are ſoon ſhaken and moulder to nothing.

## CAP. V.

THE watchings and labours *Ximenes* underwent, to ſuppreſs the Tumults of *Granada*, had impaired his health into a Hectick Feavour; ſo malignant, that the Phyſitians could find no remedy for it. A *Moriſco*-woman converted by him, hears of this, and ſends him another woman of the ſame Nation, to deſire permiſſion to cure his Feavour; which being granted her, within eight dayes by the uſe of Oyntments, and ſome words ſhe recited, ſhe reſtored him to perfect health. This enabled him to go to *Toledo*, to ſalute the Princeſs *Joan*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*, together with *Philip* of *Auſtrich* her Husband, and Son to the Emperour *Maximilian*, who were lately come to *Spain*. And thence to viſit that glorious Temple of the *Muſes*, his Colledge of *Areala*, the love of Learning being inſeparable from his ſoul: inſomuch that in the year 1502. in order to the Explication and Imprinting of the Holy Scriptures in Latine, Greek, Hebrew and Chaldee, by perſons of knowledge and skill in thoſe Tongues at his charge in that City; he bought up all the Manuſcript Bibles he could hear of; and cauſed moſt exact and correct Impreſſions to be made thereof in thoſe Languages. Seven Hebrew Copies coſt him four thouſand Crowns; the Latine and Greek Manuſcripts, being eight

hundred years old, amounted to a greater summ; besides a vast expence for maintenance and Salaries of Professors of those Languages, and Correctors and Printers for fifteen years. His design was to instruct the Priests in the Truths of the two Testaments, and to leave the Church these Lights of the Holy Scriptures in their original purity. As if he had foreseen, that a few years after the perfection of this work, Heresie would arise, by false interpretation of Scripture; to attacque the purity of Christian Doctrine. And therefore he provided this Impression, as a well furnished Armoury, to defend the Church against the malice of her Enemies. This great and painfull work being finished; and the Printer presenting him with the first Copy of it; with eyes and hands lift up for joy to Heaven, My God, said he, I return thee immortal thanks, for granting my desires of good success to this work. Then turning to his Domestiques who were most familiar with him; 'Tis true, said he, my friends, that God hath been pleased to crown my Labours with success, in many important Affairs for the good of the State; but there is not any thing, in which ye ought to rejoyce with me more, than for the happy accomplishment of this Impression and Explication of the Bible in the four Languages.

He had designed also a Translation of *Aristotle's* works, and to adorn them, suitable to the dignity of the subject. And certainly, since he thus revived good Literature; 'tis but just, Learning should raise him to life again; and that the *Muses* give immortality to his Name: for he who

who labours for them, ought in recompence of his Travels, to receive from them the *Auguſte* priviledge of never dying.

Much about this time, *Joan* Heireſs of *Spain* was delivered of her ſecond Son at *Arcala*. *Ximenes* layes hold of the opportunity, for the glory of his Colledge: and by the favour of this birth, obtained for that City (which he had made an habitation of the *Muſes*) exemption from Taxes and all manner of Impoſitions. The inhabitants of *Arcala* in memory of the favour, keep to this day, the Cradle of that Prince; and bleſs the name of *Ximenes*, who procured it. As he went out of his Lodgings the ſame day, he met the Officers of Juſtice leading a Malefactor to the Gibbet; he ſtops them, and grants the wretched Criminal, Pardon. Telling them, that though it was an Action beyond his Authority, yet ſo much ought to be allowed his Dignity, to hinder that day of general Joy to all *Spain*, from being Capital to an Inhabitant of *Arcala*.

After this, he built a Colledge for Maids of honeſt Families, whom Poverty kept in ignorance: and adjoyned to it a Nunnery for the entertainment of ſuch, who were inclined to bid farewell to the world; with Proviſion, that none ſhould be taken into it, but ſuch as came voluntarily; and as for thoſe who deſired to continue ſecular, beſides the vertuous breeding of the Colledge, he gave them honourable portions, and diſpoſed of them in Marriage according to their conditions. Theſe works of Piety, and the War againſt the *Moors*, were the Treaſury, where he laid up thoſe Riches Fortune cannot deſtroy.

## CAP. VI.

BEing at *Medina*, *Jerome Vianelli* a Venetian, offered him a Jewell at 5000. Crowns, and pressed him much to buy it; though the price put upon it, exceeded far the value of the Stone. *Ximenes* liked well the neat glittering and sparkling brightness of the Jewel; but I know, sayes he, to bestow the money better: for in an urgent necessity I can relieve 5000. Souldiers with Crowns apiece; his Levies for the Wars of *Africk* being then afoot.

The year 1505 *Spain* had great loss by the death of Queen *Isabel*, the Most Illustious Princess of her Age; no less Eminent for acquired habits of Goodness, than Royal Extraction; being as worthily adorned with the Crowns of Vertue, as legally Crowned with the Diadem of *Spain*; a Princess of Knowledge, Piety and Generosity above the usual Capacity of her Sex. She who had observed in *Ximenes* the Eminence of Rare Conduct, attended with singular integrity, made him Executor of her Last Will and Testament: which was but a drop of that Ocean of honour those qualities procured him, which rendered him so venerable in the State, that never Minister was so much honoured in his life, so much desired and missed after his death. Every time he came to wait on his Master *Ferdinand*, the King went out of his Chamber to meet him, and at parting, brought him to the Chamber-door; nor would he sit, till a Seat were given *Ximenes*.

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So powerful are great Vertues, as to obliege even the Scepters of the World to reverence them. That Minister who is prudent and Generous, whose designes tend only to the glory of his Master, and good of the publick, deserves the Surname of Guardian-Angel of the State, and ought to be honoured as such by every one.

The death of *Isabel* gave *Ximenes* occasion to do *Ferdinand* good Service in *Spain*, and to give new proofs of the greatness of his Conduct: *Isabel* who was Queen of *Castile*, had by her Testament made *Ferdinand* her Husband, (who was only King of *Arragon*) Administrator general of the Kingdom of *Castile*: *Philip* his Son in Law, husband, as was said, of the sole Heiress of that Kingdom, had other designes; and by the instigation of some Grandees of *Spain*, and presuming upon the amity of *France*, intended to dethrone his Father in Law, and take possession of *Castile* as the inheritance of his Wife. He was at that time in *Flanders* with *Joan*, about whom *Ximenes* had placed some persons of trust, by whom she informed him of the designes of her Husband to trouble *Spain*: and the ill usage she had from him; for his Love to the Flemmish Ladies had divided the Husband and Wife, and filled their Breasts with Jealousie and hatred of each other: *Joan* writes to her Father the threats of *Philip*, to drive him out of *Castile*, contrary to the Testament of the Queen her Mother; *Philip* surprizes *Lopez Couitrilla*, *Ferdinand*'s Embassadour, with several Letters about him; and without respect to his person, caused him to be imprisoned. *Ximenes* advertised of these threats and violences, advises the Remedy,

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for *Ferdinand*'s ſervice; he knew *Philip* had Negotiations aſoot in *France* to ſollicite the Aid of that Court againſt his Father in Law. *Ximenes* ſteps in, and prevents it, adviſes *Ferdinand* to a ſtrict Alliance on that ſide, and to take to Wife *Germain de Foix*, Niece to *Lewis* the twelfth.

The Marriage was accompliſhed, and *Philip* ſurprized to ſee himſelf abandoned by them from whom he promiſed himſelf the greateſt ſuccour, was forced to a Treaty of Accommodation with *Ferdinand*, and agree to him the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, reſerving to himſelf the honour only of being named joyntly with *Ferdinand* in all Letters Patents. This Agreement quieted the Affairs of *Spain*, though not long. *Philip* comes thither with *Joan* his Wife, viſits the Cities of the Kingdom, and acts as ſole Maſter of it without ſeeing *Ferdinand*, or permitting his Wife to ſee him: *Ferdinand* though his Father in Law longs to ſee *Philip*, and follows him from place to place, but *Philip* flees from him, till *Ximenes* by his prudence procured an Interview. *Philip* inſtigated by the great ones, deſirous of novelties, and envying the Authority of *Ximenes*, appeared at the enterview in the Equippage of Conqueſt and Triumph, not like a Son to meet his Father, but marching with ſix thouſand Warriers at his heels; *Ferdinand* had only two hundred men of his houſhold and retinue, and mounted on Mules. But this Flemiſh Bravado laſted not long; the ſage Advice of *Ximenes* made it vaniſh; he goes to *Philip* at *Burgos*, ſhews him the injury he did himſelf to ſow diviſion in a State belonging to him; that to raiſe

War

Warr in *Spain*, was to Assault his own House; that *Ferdinand* had only the Administration of *Castile*, and served only to keep it, and improve it for him; that the Counsels given him, tended to his ruine; that Don *John Manuel* his great Confident and Prime man of his Council, was a person interessed, and for his own advantage fomented divisions between him and his Father in Law; that it concerned him in point of interest, and for his own good to remove *Manuel* by some honourable Employment; that an Embassy to *Rome* would be very fit for the purpose. To remove from a Prince a pernicious favourite, is to rid a Sick man of his Disease.

And because this Enterview is a principal piece of our Story, I thought fit to give you the most remarkable particulars. *Philip* going to meet *Ferdinand*, had on his right hand *Ximenes* (who went to him at *Burges*) and on his left Don *Manuel* his High Treasurer; those of his Court were in Armour, and marched in a posture of Warr; *Ferdinands* followers ridd on Mules, as men of peace, with Cloaks and Swords only; the Principal Courtiers having forsaken him to attend *Philip*, verified the old observation, that Courtiers adore the rising Sun. *Ferdinand* meeting the Troops of his Son in Law, made a halt on a little rising Ground to give them way: this place he chose as fittest in his judgement, (one of the sagest of his time) to view and contemplate the disloyalty of the Court, having of purpose taken up his standing in a narrow place, where all those who had abandoned him to go to *Philip*, must of necessity pass close by him: And of them the

Duke

Duke of *Najar* first presented himself, mounted in Armour on a Spanish Jennet, as for a day of Battel; his Page carryed his Lance, and one of his Captains led a Troop of men at Arms behind him: Duke, sayes *Ferdinand*, you are ready for a Combat, you alwayes carry a spice of the Captain. It is, Answered the Duke, to serve the King our Soveraign Lord, and your Majesty.

The next that came up, was *Garcia de la Vega* Lord of *Cnerva*, who had been Embassadour from *Ferdinand* at *Rome*, and graced with his favours in a large measure; *Ferdinand*, a perfect Master of the Art of Dissimulation (commonly called the Art of Reigning) perceived by the Bunching of his Cloaths that he wore close Armour underneath, and Embracing him said, *Garcia*, you were not so Gross a few dayes ago, you are grown fat on the sudden.

These Embraces and Courtesies, were smart Reproofs, and cutting Exprobrations of their ingratitude; and *Ferdinand* experimented in them, that if the good fortune of the Court hath few sure Friends, the ill fortune of it hath much fewer. *Philip* upon the sight of *Ferdinand*, would have alighted, but *Ferdinand* spurring his Mule, prayed him not to Dismount; *Philip* with Hat in Hand, desired *Ferdinands* Hand to Kiss; *Ferdinand* spreads his Armes and Embraces him. *Spain* is so stored with Castles and fair Countrey-houses, that in all that Road there was not one fit for the Conference of the two Kings which forced them to entertain one another in an Ermitage; *Ximenes* followed them in, and so did Don *Manuel*, *Philips* Favourite. *Ximenes* seeing him enter, sayes

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to him; Don *John*, their Majesties would be private, Let's withdraw, I will be Porter, and keep the door for this time. *Manuel* goes out somewhat displeased; *Ximenes* re-enters, and having shut the Door, sits down with the Kings: *Ferdinands* Counsels to *Philip* were the only entertainment of the Princes, which were to this effect.

My Son, the weight of a Crown is so great, that a good King cannot bear it without help; and the Government of people requires such continual care and incessant travels, that a Prince hath need of ease by persons of fidelity, and capable to manage publick affairs; and herein the unhappiness of Princes is remarkable, that they find few who mind more the honour of the State than their own profit, or study the interest of their Master, more than their own private advantages. Take heed therefore, my Son, that you grant not to them you honour with your good will, (commonly called Favourites) any thing to the prejudice of the people over whom God hath invested you with Soverain Authority, whereof you must make good use, and render him one day an account, and undergo the sentence of an exact impartial Justice, and abide the severity of its Judgement. Think not that such men are called without cause, the Leeches of the Court, who hanging still at the Eares of their Prince, yet ungrateful to their Benefactour, have by their insatiable avarice, base flattery, and monstrous ingratitude merited those names of infamy and reproach of the vices they are infected with. I had designed to have assisted you in the discharge of your Office, knowing your Youth unexperienced

enced in the Government of Kingdoms; but sin
the great ones of *Castile* have perswaded you
the contrary, I will retire, and confine my ca
to the Governmens of the States, subject to t
Crowns God hath given me: but shall make it
Prayer to God to give you the Graces, and For
necessary for great Kings; and during my a
sence from you I leave you another Father, wh
will be of no less use to you, than if I were wi
you in person, I mean my Lord Arch-bishop
*Toledo* here present: the many proofs, and evid
testimonies I have had of his fidelity and experien
give me cause to Assure you that a King cannot
wrecked in the Government of his State, whe
he sits at the helm. May you believe his sage a
vice, and gather the same fruits from his condu
as have given my name and that of Queen Is
the reputation and glory of having happily go
verned *Spain*; and to the inhabitants of th
Kingdoms the felicity they enjoy.

After this Enterview, the Kings parted. *Phil*
went to dinner at *Bimo*, *Ferdinand* at *Remesi*
and *Simenes* at *Requete*, three little villages wit
in half a league of the Ermitage; but the adva
tage of accommodation, was on *Philip's* part,
feasted before dinner with the Royal Collation
*Ferdinands* entertainment: For the Sage advic
for the Government of a Kingdom, is a true a
ment of Prince's spirit.

The affairs of *Castile*, were at this time carri
according to the passion of the high Treasu
Don *John Manuel*, *Philips* favorite; and the R
venue of the Kingdom which is the blood
the people squandered away by him; whic
high

highly displeased *Ximenes*: It hapned one day that *Bertrand* de *Salto* one of the Kings Treasurers, who had formerly treated with *Ximenes* about several affairs, in respect to him came to let him know, that the King by advice of *Don Manuel* had farmed out the Revenue of the Silks of *Granada* for ten years at a price; and that he had the Charters in his hand ready drawn, to be delivered to the Seal; *Ximenes* reads them, and observing that they were much to the damage of the King, tore them in pieces; and gave the pieces to a page of his Chamber, who stood behind him, which are kept to this day among the records of *Areala*, for a monument of the courageous liberty of this Minister: then turning to the Treasurer, *Salto*, said he, were you not one of my friends, the King should cause your head to be taken off: Dare you make Grants so prejudicial to the State? Then going to the Palace, he informed *Philip* of this disorder, and forced him to confess, they had surprized him.

This Prince began to relish the excellency of *Ximenes* counsels and fully resolved to live for the future in better correspondence with *Ferdinand*, but was suddenly taken with a great sickness which with his life ended his troubles.

*Ferdinand* was then in his voyage for *Naples* his new Conquest; the Grandees of *Spain* assembled in *Ximenes* Chamber to consult about the Government of *Castile*: divers opinions were hotly proposed. The Constable, the Admiral, and the Duke of *Alva*, advised to send speedily after King *Ferdinand* then at Sea, and to desire his return to *Spain* to take the Government upon him.

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The Earl of *Benevent*, the Marquess of *Villena*, and the Dukes of *Infantado*, and *Najar*, contradicted this advice with so much passion that they came to high words with those that proposed it. *Ximenes* who had been all this while silent the better to discover the intention of both parties, to prevent danger to the State by this Rupture, and Divorce of Opinions, and by Amusing the passion of the four last to divert and frustrate their designs of trouble, spake as followeth; My Lords, King *Ferdinand* hath ruled these Kingdoms above forty years, 'tis now high time he should govern his own; since God hath given *Castile* men capable to Govern it; and such as can give a good account of their Actions. The Assembly by common consent chose *Ximenes*, the Constable of *Castile*, and the Duke of *Najar*, as Triumnivat to Govern the State, to be Guardians to the Queen, and Tutors to Prince *Charles*, afterwards *Charles* the fift. *Ximenes* informs the King of these passages; and believing him to be then at *Barcelona*, beseeches him to return into *Castile*. But the Courrier found him at the Isle of *Isbice*; and that having given *Italy* Advice of his voyage he held himself obliged to perform it. But in truth his vehement desires to see *Gonsalvo* outed from *Naples*, being the main occasion of the voyage, would not permit him to return till he had seen it done. Therefore he writ to *Ximenes* to govern *Spain* in the mean time with the fidelity and integrity he alwayes found in him.

Now *Ximenes* resolves to sit alone at the Helm and notwithstanding the resolutions of the aforesaid Assembly is by the Council-Royal chosen sole

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Guardian of the State, the Queen and the Infant *Charles*: he puts himself immediately into the Posture of Governour of the Kingdom, Raises and Armes Regiments of Horse and Foot for the Guards of the Princes and his own: The Grandees of *Spain* astonished to see a man bred in a Cloyster use force, and have recourse to Armes for Authorising his Conduct, blamed him as a light spirited person; But he who knew of what importance it was to Awe the factious, and have forces in readiness to suppress innovations gave them leave to talk, but prosecuted his design. Queen *Joan* by the Travails of Child-birth, or rather (as 'tis said) by the Charmes, and Inchantments with some poysonous druggs given her by a Flemish Lady, King *Philips* Mistress had a great weakness in her senses, and was much disordered in her rational faculty. This made her wander up and down the Countries, quitting *B—— Burgos*; and great with Child taking a Journey to the Burrough of *Benferriale* where she was delivered of the *Posthumous* Princess *Catharine* afterwards marryed to the King of *Portugal*. While she lay in, the Citizens of *Medina* took up Armes, and being divided into two parties, had brought the City to the brink of destruction: the Province of *Granada* was up in Armes at the same time, and the Guards of the Sea-coste, from Guards to Defend were become Enemies to Assault the Countrey: *Ximenes* by his prudence opposed the one, contented the other, and made all quiet again. Yet he was not in quiet, for the Queen after Child-birth having recovered her strength, but not her senses, made him follow her through

the Countrey to his great inconvenience by the incommodities he underwent, in an Age fitter for repose, than the Fatigues of the Court. This Princess cou'd not be perswaded to Lodge any where but in the fields, with the whole Court in Tents or in the Countrey Villages. *Ximenes* put her in mind how incommodious this was for her, and and what disorder she put the whole Court in for want of Lodgings; She answered, a Widdow ought not to go into Towns, but wander in the Fields, and live in Villages. Thus she past from one Village to another, carrying with her the body of her dead Husband *Philip* embalmed, fancying she enjoyed his Person by the sight of his Carcase, and causing it to be laid in the Parish Church of every Village she Lodged in, with a Guard to keep constant Watch at the Coffin, under a strict charge not to permit a Woman to approach it. So Jealous was she of a body without life, and incapable then to raise these passions in the beholders which he had caused in his life time being possessed of those natural beauties, and endued with goodness so excellent, which charmed Ladies affections into a passionate Longing, and men into an intire Love for him. This Princess fool'd with the Love of a Lump of dead flesh would by no means part with it till *Ferdinand* her Father returned from *Italy*, caused it to be taken from her, and buryed privately. The journeys she made were Nocturnal, by Torch light; which occasioned many inconveniences as sickness amongst her retinue; Loss of her Baggage and falls of those on Horse-back. *Ximenes* threw himself at her feet and begged on his Knees that

ſince ſhe was reſolved to make the Court Errant and Itinerary, ſhe would at leaſt Travel by day, but ſhe Wedded to her folly, anſwered, That a Woman having loſt her Husband, which is her Son, ought to avoid the light of the Sun in the Firmament, and make no journeys, but by night. The art of a skilful Pilot is often of no uſe amidſt the fury of the Windes and Waves: And the prudence and conduct of a Miniſter of State are thrown away upon ſuch Soverains as are incapable of good Advice.

During theſe extravagancies of Queen *Joan*, *Ferdinand* returned from *Italy* with *Germain de Foix* his new Wife; and tooke a voyage by Sea, to *Savona*, to ſee his Wives Uncle King *Lewis* the twelfth; while he ſtaid in *Italy* he obtained of Pope *Julius* the ſecond a Cardinals Cap for *Ximenes*, with the Tytle of Cardinal of *Spain*; formerly given to *Peter*, Cardinal *Triaſio*, under *Henry* the third, and then to *Peter Gonſalve* Cardinal *Mendoza*, under *Ferdinand*, in token of the Popes eſpecial favour. So that in the ſequel of our Story we ſhall call *Ximenes* by the name of Cardinal. Together with this dignity he received that of Inquiſitor General of *Caſtile*: for the Inquiſition had of long time got firm footing in *Spain*, having been introduced by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*, in the year 1577. by reaſon of the mixture of Moors with Chriſtians, and the ſuperſtitions of the former, deeply rooted in the heart of that Kingdom. The Rigour of this Eccleſiaſtical Juſtice ſtruck terrour into ill Chriſtians, but was ſo far from making them better, that it rendred them only more ſubtle and refined Hypocrites.

Cardinal *Mendoza* was his immediate Predeces-
sour in that Office, and *Thomas Torquemata* supe-
riour of the Covent of St. *Dominick* at *Segovia*
the first that bore it. These new honours alter-
ed not the manners of *Ximenes*; the Love o
Learning and Advancement of vertue had stil
the same place in his soul, and were Continued i
their former Station. He finished his Colledge o
*Arcala*, constituted Laws and made Statutes fo
the regulation of it, filled it with able Profes-
sours drawn from the famous Universities of *Pari*
*Salamanca*, *Valadolid*, *Bologina*, admitting non
from meaner places; endowing it with grea
Revenues, adorned it with a rich Library, an
brought it to such perfection that *Francis* th
first of *France* passing that way (when the for-
tune of Warr made him experimentally know
good luck doth not alwayes attend the valorous
and seeing this admirable Colledge, said, that h
University of *Paris* was the work of many King
but *Ximenes* alone had Compleated a Royal work
*Charles* the fifth King of *Spain*, and Emperou
being one day to hear Mass in the Colledge o
*Arcala*, quitted the Chair, and Cloth of State pro-
vided for him at the high Altar, and took his pla
in the Quire, in the ordinary Seats of the Priests
the Colledge being for the most part publick Pro-
fessours; and all of them Learned men, telli
them; he would not lose the glory of sitti
that day among men of so great Learning, a
making one of the Quire with them. Such a
the fruits of great Ministers, Labours for vert
and the publick good; future Ages reveren
their names; the Greatest Kings of the wor
adm

admire their glory, and think themselves honoured to be sometimes of the number of those who possess the Offices of Learning, they have founded. Such is the Liberal Return of gratitude vertue makes to those who enlarge her Kingdome.

## CAP. VI.

THE Spirit of *Ximenes* was not only great and high, but Comprehensive and Capable of all Affairs, those of Warr as well as peace found in a proper receptacle to entertain them both together: The same time that his thoughts were busily taken up with impression of Books founding Monasteries building Colledges, endowing them with Revenues, and furnishing them with Regents and Students he had in prospect the Warr of *Africk*, formed designes and made preparations for it. When the Kingdom enjoyed a Secure Peace, and flourished in a deep repose, and undisturbed tranquility, he Levied Soldiers, issued Commissions, and provided moneys for the better Assurance of the State. It was his Maxime That the Spirits of men being naturally free, cannot endure servitude and subjection; but of force, and compelled by necessity; and he would often say, That never Prince was feared abroad, or honoured at home that had not levyed an Army, and at least made all the preparatives [illegible]

Robberies of the Pyrats of that Countrey who were grown so bold as to Enter the Spanish Ports to Spoil and carry away the Vessels of Traffick engaged him in the enterprize of a War of such Consequence. There was at that time in the Court of *Ferdinand* a Venetian named *Jerom Vianelli* well versed in the Voyages of *Africk*, having often Sailed those Seas, that he knew perfectly all the Ports, and safe Landing places on the Coast; This man had intelligence of *Ximenes* design, goes to him, informs him of all the Avenues of the Coast, and particularly the great Port of *Mersalcabir* near *Oran*, capable to receive a very great Fleet: *Ximenes* hearkens to him, and finding him serviceable for his designes, prayed he would see him often, and commanded his Porters to admit him at all times, and give him Entrance as often as he desired it. By the constant mode of Courts, it hath been alwayes difficult to get entrance to great Ministers of State which Custome, as it preserves them from an infinite trouble of importunate persons; so it deprives them of the knowledge of many persons of merit and worth, whose generosity will not permit them to begg admittance from Servants and leave to enter from Grooms and Porters and is seldome seen that the persons imployed Services either keep out the former, or the latter to their Masters presence. *Vianelli* having the priviledge of free access to *Ximenes* visits him often, and acquaints him with what he had seen in *Africk*: *Ximenes* the better apprehend what he said, commands him to make a draught in Paper, but

imprint in Wax the figures of the places. By this repreſentation he ſaw a Caſtle ſcituate on a Rock almoſt inacceſſible, having a Lanthorn on one of the Towres, not unlike the Grecian Phares to ſerve Marriners for a mark of direction how to ſteer their Courſe in dark nights, to ſafe Harbour. This Caſtle had on one ſide the Port of *Merſalcabir*, and on the other, the City *Oran*; called by the Moors *Guharran*, which in their Languge ſignifies a high place, and expoſed to the Windes. The Etymology may be derived from the Greek Verb *Oran*, which in that Language ſignifies to ſee: the height of the ſcituation gives an excellent proſpect. It was in Ancient time a little Burrough, but by frequency of Commerce and Traffick of Merchants, was now grown to the greatneſs of a City, encloſing within the Walls, ſix thouſand Houſes, ſeveral Moſques and Colledges, ſome Hoſpitals, and a great number of publick baths. The Sea waſhes it on one ſide, the other ſide affords an excellent proſpect over delicate Gardens, and pleaſant Fountains, ſo plentifully embelliſhing the Countrey thereabouts, that it Courts the ſpectators to taſte of its pleaſures.

By the draught and repreſentations [illegible] *Ximenes* found it neceſſary in order to [illegible] on *Africk* to make himſelf maſter of [illegible] as the ſafeſt Port for entrance. Havi[illegible] jected a deſign for the good of Religi[illegible] berty of *Spain*, he propoſed the E[illegible] *Ferdinand*, adviſing him to undertake as an enterprize he made appear no le[illegible] then Glorious. *Ferdinand* anſwere[illegible]



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intereſt of Religion was ſo inſeparable from that of his Crown, that if there had been no Conſideration to incline him to ingage in this Warr, but the ſole advantage to accrew to Religion, the piety of the deſign was Motive enough to prevail with him to undertake it; but that the vaſt Charges he had been at, in the Warrs of *Granada*, and his great expences in *Italy*, had emptyed his Coffers, and exhauſted his Treaſures, which are the Sinnews of War; and without which it cannot be maintained. *Ximenes* offers him money, and Promiſes to Pay the Soldiers, and Victual the Army for ſix Moneths; ſo great a Maſs of Treaſure had this generous Prelate by frugal parſimony heaped up together from the Revenues of his Biſhoprick: Upon this Offer, the Warr againſt *Africk* was reſolved on; a Naval Army prepared, and *Diego Fernand de Cordova*, made Captain General, who took with him ſeveral old, experienced Commanders; particularly *Raymend Cordon* Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and *Diego de Vera* Maſter of the Artillery; *Vianelli* was a principal perſon amongſt them, as a guide to the Reſt. The Fleet ſet ſail from *Malaga* the fifth of *September*, and about the fifteenth arrived at *Merſalcabir*; the Moors Advertiſed by their Spyes, were upon their Guard, attending the appearance of the Fleet: they diſcover it, and repair to the Port to hinder their Landing; the Conflict was ſharp, and diſputed hotly on both ſides; but maugre all the Reſiſtance the *Africans* could make, the *Spaniards* Landed, and went to beſiege the Caſtle which defends the Port, (being that we ſpake of before in *Vianelli's* draughts) with a little Town

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well peopled, environed with the Sea on all sides, except the South. The King of *Tremesen* sent them a Succour of *Moors* and *Numidians* to raise the Siege, but they were defeated by the valour of the *Spaniards* : Those of the Castle made stout defence, till an unlucky accident quailed their Courage: The Captain of the Garrison, a man of Valour and Repute among his Souldiers, going round the Works to give Orders where necessary, was struck dead upon the place, with a Musquet shot out of a Spanish Ship. The Loss of this man astonished the Garrison, and brought them to a Parley, and promise of Surrender, if they received not a more powerful Succour from *Tremesen* in three dayes: three dayes passed, but no Succour came; they desired three dayes more, which was granted, but no Succour appearing, they yielded upon Terms of safety for the Lives of Men, Women and Children; and liberty to enjoy what they could carry on their backs; which being agreed to by the *Spaniards*, they opened their Gates.

*Diego Fernand* a Religious observer of his Word and Promises, to see the Articles of the Capitulation performed, stands at the Gates where the *Moors* passed out of the Castle. A Soldier casting his eye on an *African* Woman in the Crowd laden with the Riches of Fortune and Nature being extreamly handsome and Carrying with her the most precious of her Goods, was violently hurryed by the blind passions of Avarice and Love to Rob and Ravish her; *Diego* forthwith seized him, and caused him immediately to be killed with push of Pike.

Thus

Thus the Spaniards became Masters of the Fort within fifty dayes after their leaving *Malaga*, and sent a Gally to *Spain*, to carry *Ferdinand* and *Ximenes* the joyful news of their Victory which was gladly received by the whole Court, especially by *Ximenes* who caused publick thanks giving to God to be continued for the Victory eight dayes together. The designes of Warr and of Armies, depends on Kings, but 'tis God alone who gives the Victory.

The taking of the Castle of *Mersalcabir* strook such terrour into the inhabitants of *Oran*, that many left the City and retyred to *Tremesen*: But *Oran* continuing for some time free from the Assaults of *Spain* they took the resolution to return; and being on their way near the Town, they met a *Moor* of the best quality and State in *Oran*, on his way from thence to *Tremisen*, with a Camel laden with Gold upon sight whereof they were seized with such a panique fear, that they turned again for *Tremisen*; So powerful are Riches to Attract men to the place of their residence. The *Spaniards* wanting money to carry on the Warr, had other designs; for *Diego Fernando* having picked out the best of the Soldiers for the garrison of *Mersalcabir* sent the rest back into *Spain*, holding it vain to attack *Oran* without greater forces. The Town being almost impregnable by the strength of its scituation, Arms and Men.

At the return of the Army into *Spain*, *Peter Lopez Horosio*, a man of Valour, and one of the Captains in the Warr, presented *Ximenes* with a staff of *Ebony* accurately turned, and curiously Polished which the *Cadyor*, Judge of the Fortress, used

uſed to carry as the mark of his Soveraignty. *Ximenes* for ſome time carryed it in his hand, but afterwards dedicated it to his Academy of *Arcala*, in memory of ſo important a Victory, and with good reaſon; for if Letters give Life to the brave Actions of men, 'tis Juſt the Trophies and Monuments of thoſe Actions be Conſecrated to them. *Diego Fernando* was recalled into *Spain*, Received graciouſly by the King, and praiſed openly by *Ximenes* in his Maſters preſence from whom he had a grant by Patent of the Government of *Merſalcabir*, as Conquered by his Valour and good Conduct: The Lieutenancy was given to *Driaſio* a perſon of great Courage, whom the King ſent into *Africk*, retaining *Diego* at Court.

No ſooner was this Lieutenant arrived at *Merſalcabir*, but he made the *Moors* ſenſible of his Valour, making daily inrodes upon them, and carrying rich booties of Horſes, Cattle, and Corn from the Countrey thereabouts; ſo that provoked by theſe incurſions and the miſeries he reduced them to; they reſolved to deſtroy him, or periſh themſelves in the Attempt; and to that purpoſe laid an Ambuſcade for him; *Driaſio* ſeeing himſelf in the midſt of his Enemies, and over-powred, his paſſage to the Garriſon ſtopped, reſolves to dye as he had Lived, a valiant man: exhorts his Soldiers to ſell their Lives dearly to their Enemies, and not Cowardly give them away. They obey and follow him; and *Roderich Driaſio* with his men hewes his way through the *Moors*, beats, defeats and Routes them, Leaving a notable example of his Courage and ſtrength remaining freſh

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in memory with the *Moors* to this day, for pursuing with Javelin in hand, a *Moor* on Horseback who fled from him, he violently darted the Javelin with such force and vehemence, that at one blow it pierced through and through the body of the Horse-man, the Bow of the Saddle, and the Neck of the Horse; which hath begot a Proverb among the *Moors*, who when they Curse one another in the Warrs, to express their Cholar in a Phrase of superlative bitterness, pray The Blow of the Captain of *Mersalcabir* light on them. All this was done before *Philips* Arrival into *Spain*, and is transposed hither to preserve the past pieces of this Story intire without mangling it by interruption by the recital of this.

## CAP. VII.

THE same Year that *Ferdinand* returned into *Spain*, and *Ximenes* received the Cardinals Cap, the *Moors* not tamed by the Loss of *Mersalcabir* came a Cruising on the Coasts of *Spain*, took a strong Town, put to the Sword men Women and Children; and elevated with this Success at their return into *Africk*, threatned to besiege *Roderich*, and hew him pieces in his Castle. Cardinal *Ximenes* fully resolved to Continue the Warr, and to expedite the prosecution, designed to go in person if *Ferdinand* refused it, and made overtures and proposals in Council to that effect. This awakened the envy of his Enemies, and afforded all *Spain* matter of Discourse as various

as

the passions of men. The great ones in Council were of Contrary Opinions; and said abroad that the Ambition of the Cardinal was immense and extravagant; that his condition suited not with Armes, but peace; that nothing could be more abominable then for a Priest, a Monk, an Arch-bishop, a Cardinal, to breath nothing but War and Blood-shed, and desire to embrew his hands in the blood of slaughtered men. That the Exchange would be no less ridiculous than strange for him instead of lifting his Cross, to Trayle a Pyke; and laying aside his Mitre to put on a Helmet; *Gonsalve* who had gained the name of Great, in the Conquest of *Naples*, was then in *Spain*, brought thither by *Ferdinand*, by reason of the Authority his Actions had acquired him, which was so great that it Created Jealousies and Suspicions in the Breast of the King against *Gonsalve* for his Valour and Victories. So Dangerous is the nature of the Affairs of Fortune, and of Court; ill Service deserves punishment, and good Service by the envy of the great Ones, and Jealousie of the Master. *Gonsalves* was then at *Valladolid*, under an Ostracism in his own Countrey. But the name of great men cannot dye, and his hath gotten immortal glory abroad, and a singular Reverence in the Territories of *Spain*. The Histories of *Spain* afford frequent instances of respect to *Gonsalve*'s from the Spaniards in General, and the particular honours done him by the Cardinal. But amongst others, 'tis remarkable that after the Warrs of *Granada*, a Prince of the Blood-Royal of the *Moors* named *Zegri*, neer Kinsman to the famous King *Abenamar* having forsaken

forsaken the Errours of *Mahomet*, and by the pains of the Cardinal, embraced the faith of Christ; when he came to the Font, prayed his God-fathers to give him the Name of *Gonsalvo Fernando Zegri*, telling them he desired with the Spiritual Grace of Baptism to receive that of the name of the great Captain *Gonsalvo*, whose valour he had so frequent experience of in the Warrs of *Granada* against this Nation.

To resume our Discourse of the Cardinals Enemies, they were very Comical in the expressions of their Envy, saying at Court that the great Captain was busie turning over his Beads at *Valladolid*, while the Cardinal was commanding Armies. That *Gonsalves* did the Cardinals business, and the Cardinal *Gonsalves*. The more moderate said, that in Warrs for Religion the Arch-bishops of *Toledo* had alwayes taken care of the Armies imployed against the Enemies of the faith. And that 'twas no new thing to see Priests on Horse-back in the head of an Army: Others who pretended to a clearer insight into th' Affairs of Court, and used to Comment upon the News of the time, said, it was the Cardinals design to send away all the Nobles of *Spain*, into the Warrs of *Africk*, that he might Govern at home without Contradiction. That he could not be better fitted for punishment than to grant him his desire of being General of the Army, and sending him over into *Africk*, and so remove him from Court, *For then out of sight out of mind.* The business of Government is very painful and difficult, that great Ministers besides prudence in Conduct have need of a Generous patience

to

to resist the Envy and Calumnies of the Court.

*Ferdinand* who knew the integrity of the Cardinal (better than all the world beside) judged more equitably, heard his Advice, weighed, received and embraced it, gave him thanks that for the good of Religion, and Service of his Kingdoms, he would expose himself to the toyles and hazards of Warr in an Age that required nothing more than the repose and quiet of peace; the Cardinal being then seventy years old: *Ferdinand* commands the Captain of the Gallies, and the Admiral, to fit up the Gallies and Vessels of the Kingdom, to be ready at *Malaga*, or *Nova Carthagena*. as the Cardinal should direct. The Captains of the Ships, the Officers of the Marine, the Commissaries of Victuals, and of the Army betake themselves every man to the duty of his charge, with great diligence and expedition to fit and make ready the Vessels, Men, Victuals and Ammunition.

The great *Gonsalve* advised the Cardinal to imploy in this Warr *Peter* of *Navarr* Earl of *Olivarez* a person of quality, valour and experience, and to make him his Lieutenant General of the Army: The Cardinal upon his Recommendation calls *Navarr* to him; and makes him Lieutenant General. On the other side the Commissaries for Victuals, and those of the Navy, the Treasurers and Paymasters of the Soldiers, either guided by the Cardinals Enemies, or loving *Spain* more than Voyages into *Africk*, slacken their former diligence, and to their utmost power retard the fitting of the Fleet, by diverting the Soldiers

Soldiers pay to other uſes and conſuming the Bisket provided for the Ships: The Counſellors of ſtate oppoſed the Cardinal in his Diſcourſes of the Warr, and advice for ſetting out the fleet, alledging the Winter ſeaſon was too rigorous and not yet over; when Winter was paſt, they ſaid the heat of Summer drew on, and would be more inſupportable to the Soldiers, than the Aſſaults of the *Moors*: The Army this while mouldred away, and was like in ſhort time to come to nothing. The Cardinal had beat his Drumme throughout *Spain*, and made *Europe* and *Africk* ring of his deſign. The preparations he had made were great, and if not attended with effects ſuitable, would have proved the travels of the Mountains that brought forth a Mouſe. All the World was againſt him, only the King had not declared himſelf upon the advices given him. He Addreſſed himſelf to the King by a Letter from *Carthagene*, intreated him by the many travels and great Labours he had endured in the adminiſtration of the Affairs wherewith he had honoured him; for the intereſt of Religion and the Love of God, that he would not ſuffer ſo compleat an Army, and ſo great preparations for Warr to periſh unprofitably; that the deſignes of thoſe who envyed him, tended to the diminution of his Royal Glory, only to make him incur the blame of Temerity; he declared to him the facility of the enterprize, and the treaſure he had provided for it, that he had of his own ſufficient to pay the Army three moneths: And if it ſhould be his ill fortune to ſee his deſignes ſhamefully fruſtrated, and the Army disbanded, that

his Majesty would be pleased to grant him leave to retire to his house at *Toledo*, where he would endeavour by Exhortations and Sermons to make Warr against Vice in his Dioceſs. The King who had a value for his person, and Judged him necessary for *Spain*, gave him the satisfaction he desired, slighted the Counsels of his Enemies, gave him order to set Sail, and commanded the whole Army to attend him the next Spring, being the year 1508. But though these obstacles were overcome by the Courage of the Cardinal, and Authority of the King, there sprung up new to retard his designes and stay him at *Carthagene*. For just as he was to put his men on Board, the Soldiers mutinyed, fled from their Colours, and drew to the hills neer the Sea: The occasion was this: The Cardinal had ordered that the Muster of the Army should be in *Africk* at their first Landing: And to prevent the Pilleries practised by the Captains on their Companies that every Soldier should receive his pay immediately from the Treasurers. *Peter* of *Navar* accustomed to the rapines of the Warrs in *Italy*, liked not this order, and gave notice thereof under hand to the Captains, who disguising the matter, and setting it out to disadvantage before the Soldiers, caused them to disband. *Vianelli* who was of Authority in the Army, instead of appeasing the sedition, inflamed it; holding close intelligence with *Navarr*, and having resolved with him to drive on the Mutiny to the last point of despair.

In order to this he caused all the Mutineers he

he could Light on to be presently hanged up; and by colour of doing Justice put those on the hills in a desperate fury: The Cardinal seeing the remedy worse than the Disease, sends *Villarvel* Governour of *Castocle* to command *Vianelli* to proceed with more gentleness, and not destroy those men who were necessary for the Warr they were to make. *Vianeli*'s pride made him take this in ill part, and Answer, he knew better than the Cardinal or him how the mutinies of Soldiers were to be appeased. *Villarvel* layes his hand on his Sword, strikes, and wounds him in the head; and retires into the Citadel of *Carthagena*, under the command of his Kinsman. This delay'd the setting out of the Fleet; for *Vianelli* being the principal guide of the Voyage, it was necessary to attend his Cure, as to appease the mutiny of the Soldiers. To effect this the Cardinal employes Captain *Salazar* Campmaster of the Regiment of *Toledo*, a great Warrier, Eminent in Soldierly Eloquence and powerful in Military perswasion. He goes to the Soldiers, tells them the Muster was to be taken Aboard the Gally-Royal, perswades them to come to it, shews them baggs of Money, crowned with green Boughes carryed in their sight on the Shore at some distance from the hill towards the Gally: the Mutineers at sight of the money haste down as Hawkes to the Lure. By this Artifice they were imbarqued, and set Sail from *Carthagena* the 15th. of *May* with 24 Ships, ten Gallyes, and a great number of smaller Vessels. The Army was composed of ten thousand foot, and four thousand horse. On *Ascension* Eve they came happily

happily to Anchor on the Coast of *Africk*. At their Landing the Cardinal was Cloathed in a long Vest of the Habit of his Order, with a Cross of Silver carryed before him by a Cordelier of a monstrous stature, mounted on a white beast, his Sword by his side, girt upon his Robe. Others of the Order who accompanied the Cardinal, were habited alike with long Robes and Swords. With this Retinue he retires into the Castle of *Mersalcabir*, to Rest and Refresh himself. News was brought him that *Navarr* had Landed the Foot, but left the Horse on Board as useless on this Coast being full of Hills and Rocks. The Cardinal goes to the Port, and commands all the Cavalry ashore: To this Act the whole Army owed their safety in several Engagements with the *Moors* wherein the Cavalry sheltered the Foot from Ruine and Defeat. The Army was drawn up in four Batallions, and the Soldiers commanded by the Cardinal to fit themselves for fight, by taking their Repast before they Engaged: Their provision of Victuals consisted most of Bread, Bacon and salt Meats, and the Cardinal dispensing with the abstinence of the day, being *Friday*, gave them liberty to eat thereof; and after their repast exhorted them to fight Couragiously for the service of God and their King. This done, the Principal Officers intreated him to withdraw into the Fortress, the feebleness of his Age inclined him to consent, and being Conducted into the Castle he retyred into St. *Michaels* Chappel to fight against the *Moors* by Prayers to God being disabled by Age for manual Combats.

The Infidels discovering the Approach of the

Army were ready for battle, and for better advantage had possessed themselves of a little hill where the Army must of necessity have passed to attaque *Oran*; *Peter* of *Navarr* seeing this Post taken by the Enemy was in doubt what to do, and goes to the Cardinal for Advice, who having heard him, answered in short, *Fight, God will be your Leader*; with this Answer he returns, and sets upon the hill, where in effect he made no progress but in the Loss of his men, and those, the flowre of his Troops, whom the *Moors* slew in great numbers; Cut of their heads, and sent them to *Oran* to be carryed in Triumph through the Streets; where Women, and Children, who seldome fight but with the dead, expresst their joy over them by Songs and Dances. *Lewis Contreras* Captain of the slain, had but one Eye, and partaking the fate of his fellow Soldiers, had his head cut off, and dragg'd in the streets of *Oran*; some of those many old Women that pretend to Divination, among the *Moors*, saw it; and having attentively viewed its Physiogmony, suddenly cryed out, *An ill Omen, our Town is near Destruction.* The people insolent and senseless in such occurrences, cease not to dragg it along the Streets, saying it was the head of the *Alfaqui* of the Christians, meaning the Cardinal whom they knew to be General of the Army, and dragged it on to the Prison of the Christians, made slaves at the taking of *Mersalcabir* by *Diego Fernandez*. The fight in the mean time continued at the Hill where at last the *Spaniards* beat off the *Moors*, and having enclosed them in the midst between the body of the Army, and some Troops *Navarr*

had

had commanded to advance, they put them almost every man to the Sword, as they fled towards the City. The Christians advance to the Walls of *Oran*; *Sosa* Captain of the Cardinals Company, first mounts the Wall; and having planted there his Masters Colours, cryes out, *Victory*; the rest followed his Example, and some of the Soldiers getting into the Town open the Gates and give the Army entrance, who put all to the sword. The *Mosques* were filled with the blood of the *Moors*, who retyred thither in great numbers, and the Streets paved with dead bodies, ran down with the blood of the slain; the Victors killing all, without pitty of Age or Sex, till the miserable spectacle of a sucking Child, playing with the Breasts, and Labouring with fingers and mouth, to get the Teat of his dead Mother to suck, staid their fury, and melted their relenting hearts into Compassion to a Creature senseless of his misery; the poor Infant smiling at the Massacre of his Mother. Two dayes after he was sold among the Captives to *George Baracald* the Cardinals Secretary, and happy in the ignorance of his misfortunes was carryed into *Spain*, where he continued without trouble for the Ruine of his Countrey, or grief for the Massacre of his kindred. 'Tis some kind of happiness to the miserable, that they have been so in their Cradles.

The Spaniards having made themselves Masters of *Oran*, *Navarr* sent the News to the Cardinal, who passed that night without sleep in chanting Hymnes of praise to God for so important a Victory.

The day following he went aboard the Gallies,

and came by Sea to *Oran*, to avoid the Hill that lay in the way by Land. The greatest part of the Army then Marched to meet him, Received him in Triumph, and with joyful acclamations saluted him *Conquerour of Barbary*, the Keyes of the Town were presented to him, which he afterwards sent to the Colledge of *Arcala*, with some Standards and Armes of the Turks. All the booty was laid at his feet; *Navarr* having caused it to be carefully locked up by the Cardinals order. Part was disposed afterwards defraying the charge of the Army; some rare pieces of value sent to *Ferdinand*, and the rest distributed among the Captains and Soldiers according to their respective valour and merit: The Cardinal for his share taking that which is most acceptable to generous spirits the pleasure of giving to others. After this he caused the Town to be cleansed and what might prove infectious to be carryed out, and in memory of the taking of the Town founded an Hospital, and ordained in the Church he built there, an Annual Service for the 15 of *May* to perpetuity with Prayers to be made for him, for which he gave thirty thousand Crowns.

*Alvarez Gomez*, who writ more of the Actions of the Cardinal, then any Author come into my hands observes that he held intelligence in *Oran* before he left *Spain* with two Jews, *Acmat Alcanixe* the prime man of the Town and *Catorra*. These perswaded the Townsmen to deny entrance to the Succours from *Tremisen*, sent by that King to maintain the Siege, suggesting he designed by those Succours to take the Town for himself. And when the Spaniards entred the Town, those

two

two men broke the Keyes of a Gate where the people might have fled and escaped the Massacre. The houses of these Jews were exempted from pillage, and their persons from Violence, they passed afterwards into *Spain*, and had pensions from the King, during their Lives: Yet the same *Gomez*, and most of the Spanish Historians forbear not to say that the Arrival of the Army the Siege, and taking of the Town were all miraculous, that a Cross appeared to them at their Landing, that the Sun stopped his Course 4 hours, adding so much length to the day, to give light to the Combat.

Those of *Tremesen* made the taking of *Oran* fatal to the Christians and Jews trading there, puting them all to death upon the news; while *Spain* on the other shore Celebrated the success with Joy. The Cardinal had sent *Ferdinand* the news by *Fernand de Vera*, son to *Diego* Master of the Artillery in this expedition, who had desired the employment for his Son, but *Fernand* being young and careless, made slow haste, sleep and play took up the best part of his time: This occasioned a Soldier desirous to make advantage of the voyage to follow him privately, and knowing the softness of his temper he robbed him off his Letters to the King in the first Journey he made by Land, and arriving at Court, ere *Fernand* was half way thither, Received of the King, the gifts usually bestowed on Courriers that bring such happy news.

This new instance of negligence in *Vera*, confirmed the Cardinal in his resolution taken on the Ethiopians miscarriage mentioned above, never to send a Courrier on Affairs of importance, but

as should be a person of Judgement and Merit, whose good address may advance the honour of the Prince and Reputation of his Ministers.

The Cardinal had many Crosses in the beginning, nor had he fewer in the end of this Warr: For as Fortune labours to obstruct vertuous Actions, so Envy strives to obscure their glory: *Peter* of *Navarr* was preferred by the Cardinal to be Lieutenant General of the Army, and Received from his hand the Authority and honour he stood possessed of; but made so ill acknowledgement of the favour that he employed them against the person of his Benefactor. A Soldier had killed a Domestick of the Cardinals, who commanded Justice to be done thereupon: *Navarr* not only opposed it, but upheld the Criminal, and bespoke his General and Benefactour in this arrogant Language: If there be disorder and insolency among the Soldiers; the cause is from you alone: They never knew two Masters in Warr: Had I the sole command of the Army, I durst undertake in few moneths to subdue *Africk*. Return when you please into *Spain* to attend your charge of Prelate, and know that from henceforth you shall be no otherwise treated then as a private person: These are not yours, but the Kings Armes. I know the King gave you the Charge of *Generalissimo*, but it was only for the Siege of *Oran*: your power is determined with the Siege: I will instantly cause the Kings name to be proclaimed throughout the Army without mention of yours, which he did the same day: To this flash of presumption and ingratitude, the Cardinal answered not a word: To offer reason to

to a mad-man, is to imitate him. Nor was he daunted at this insolent Proclamation that destroyed his Authority, and Annulled his command. But some dayes after, with the generosity and gravity natural to him, he sent for *Navarr*, gave Orders, and commanded him to do what was necessary and fit to be done. *Navarr* obeyed him, acknowledged his fault, begg'd his pardon, and was reconciled to him. The Cardinal embraced him, commended him in publick, and told him he deserved worthily the name of Captain: but after their arrival in *Spain*, he set forth his humours and extravagancies to the King, and advised him not to give him the Government of *Oran*, nor any Authority in the Affairs of *Africk*, that the haughtiness of his Nature, rendred him unfit for such imployments, and was proper only for the command of Armies, wherein he behaved himself as a man of valour and great undertaking.

The Cardinal had in the mean time commanded the guards of the Port of *Africk* to send him all the Letters that came from *Spain*, without any respect to their address to others; they send him a packet directed to *Navarr*, he opens it where he finds the Kings command to *Navarr*, that if the Cardinals presence were requisite in *Africk*, he should keep him there as long as he could, and disswade him from crossing the Sea. The Cardinal being of a temper (natural to all great spirits) Melancholick and Suspicious, imagined the King had written this with design to ruine him, and that supposing the strength of his Aged body, much impaired by the toiles of the Warr, he gave this command in hopes he would soon

pine

pine away, and end his life there. This hastened his return; so that about the end of *May*, he went on Board, and soon after arrived at *Carthagene*.

The first Action he did after his Arrival in *Spain*, was to Execute an Article of his Testament, whereby he appointed that in case the Warr of *Africk* brought any Damage to the Villages of the Diocess of *Toledo*, by reason of the great number of Peasants he had imployed in the Warr; Reparation should be made out of his Estate, which he did himself in all places where he held it necessary. A vertuous man ought not to leave that good undone till his Death, which he can perform in his life.

The Cardinal arrived at Court continued his good Counsels for the advancement of the State; he proposed to *Ferdinand* to change the Residence of the Knights of Saint *James*, from the Monastery of *Voisan* in *Spain*, into the City of *Oran* in *Africk*; And that to merit the Commanderies they should serve twenty years, without parting thence, that so many years elapsed, they should succeed in the Commanderies by their Seniority and Services. This (said he) will strengthen your Militia in *Africk*, and render it formidably a number of Gentlemen who commonly exceed others in valour: This advice if embraced had been attended with great advantages, but the King refused it, only to reserve in himself the power to preferr whom he pleased to these Commanderies.

The year following in the beginning of *January*, the Army Led by the Cardinal into *Africk*,

continued

continued their progress, and advanced farther into the Countrey: *Peter* of *Navarr* took the Town of *Bugia*, and about the end of *July* following, that of *Tripoly*, but relapsing into his vice of ingratitude against the Cardinal, he joyned with *Vianelli*, who followed his passion in endeavouring to rend in pieces the Cardinals name, and destroy the reputation of him who had advanced him to the prime Offices of the Warr. But as great Men prosper by their Generosity, so unthankful wretches perish by ingratitude: *Vianelli* having abused an Ensign in *Africk*, was by him betrayed to the *Moors*, who stabbed him in his sleep. *Peter* of *Navarr* soon after on change of Fortune changed his party, and siding with the French in the Wars of *Italy*, was taken and imprisoned by the Spaniards, where the miserable incommodities of a prison, brought him to that height of despair, that the Spaniards say he attempted his own life, and in hope to end his miseries, ended his dayes by his own hand, so tragical was the Catastrophe of these two men signal for their envy, and remarkable for their enmity to the glory of the Cardinal their Benefactour.

*Peter Arias* a valiant Captain, famous for many gallant actions in the same Warr of *Africk*, hath merited eternal praises for his constant payment of the respect and acknowledgements due to the Cardinal who imployed him. This recommended him to the favour of the Court where he obtained the charge of General of the Fleet, to the *West-Indies*, against the savage *Cannibals* feeding on humane flesh. There he became famous for his

his remarkable familiarity with death, for being taken with an incurable malady, that sensibly threatned to bring him lingeringly by degrees to his Grave, and finding himself past hope of remedy, he caused a Grave to be digged in a Church where he went every day to hear Mass, which being ended, he went to his Grave, and lay along in it, celebrating in his life his own Funeral. As he lay in this Posture the Priest with his Laver sprinkled Holy Water over him, and Chanted a *Libera* where it needed not. This done, he rose again before death, went out of his Grave, and made to his Lodgings. His wife and friends imputing this Action to Melancholy more than Vertue or Devotion, endeavoured to divert him from it. But he seriously answered, *I Do this to Accustome my self by little and little to an habitation where I must long abide.* And though Dead men need no Accustomance to their Long home, yet such was the Meditation of this gallant Captain *Arias* upon death, which though a stranger to his mind in the Warrs where he had it daily in his Eye, he practised in peace in all its parts and Circumstances. Man better thinks of his end in repose and tranquility of Spirit, than in the troubles of Affairs, and passions that distract him.

The envy that attaqued the Cardinal in the beginning and progress of the Warr of *Africk*, could not hinder him from obtaining (over and above the glory of having planted the Cross there, and extended the limits of *Spain*, to the other side of the Sea) the reputation of a Captain fit to command Armies, generous in Enterprize, prudent in Conduct, and hardy in Execution.

Order

Order and Discipline the soul of Warr, as well as other Affairs of the World was wisely established, and carefully kept during his command, insomuch that the old Spanish Soldiers long after his death, gave this testimony of his conduct in Warr, that Captains and Soldiers were never in greater honour and esteem, nor the Musters better paid than in his Time: 'Tis admirable that a Man bred in a Cloyster, having never made profession of Armes, imployed to the Age of Seventy years in Ecclesiastical Functions became capable in a Moment to command an Army like him in former Ages of whom it is observed that he went from the Republick less than a Soldier, became by the way an excellent Captain. Ministers of State endued with an excellent vivacity of Spirit and solid Judgement, learn by little exercise the business of a Captain. The Cardinal attained it so, quickly and happily that had he lived in those great Republicks that triumphed over the best parts of the World, they had to his name *Ximenes*, added the Sirname of *Africanus*. *Scipio.*

CAP.

## CAP. VIII.

UPon the first design of the Warr of *Africk*, the Cardinal furnished the King with money toward the Charge thereof on Condition of re-imbursement, or case *Oran* were taken, the King should grant it to the Arch-bishop of *Toledo*, unless he chose rather to pay the money; The Voyage of *Africk* being generously accomplished, and the Spaniards masters of *Oran*, the Cardinal demands the money he advanced. This gave his Enemies fresh occasion to attacque his reputation, and calumniated his integrity; The grandees of *Spain* who had designed to trouble the State after *Isabels* death, and to take from *Ferdinand* the Administration of *Castile* saw their designs defeated by the Counsels of the Cardinal, and themselves reduced to a private life in their houses with as little Authority as the meanest Burgesses of *Madrid*. See here an opportunity of Revenge, to out the Cardinal from Court, and soon after with ease to Remove *Ferdinand* from the Administration: they lay hold on't, and Remonstrate to *Ferdinand*, that the Cardinals avarice was insatiable; that there was no reason he should demand the money advanced, having made vast gains by the richest part of the booty of *Oran* which he had reserved for himself, in recompence of his Loans, That the bravest warriers having lost their blood in battel, returned with no greater felicity than that of being loaden with glory and Booty; that the more generous contented themselves

lves with the glory, leaving the booty to the Soldiers. But the Cardinal who had ſeen no Field but St. *Michaels* Chappel, nor handled other Weapon than his Breviary, while others with their Swords in their hands, lay weltred in blood in the midſt of their Enemies, is not ſatisfied with the glory of Conqueſt, and ſpoils of a City, but muſt empty the Kings Coffers on pretence of a Lone, which the King was not obliged to pay. The King unwilling to drain his Treaſures (as what King is willing to do it?) approves of theſe diſcourſes. So eaſily do Monarks believe what they deſire: The Kings Officers ſpake almoſt to the ſame effect: The Cardinal never daunted by the Croſſes and Troubles of Court, makes a generous defence; alledges the Services he had done in the Warr, that beſides the money furniſhed to Levy the Army, he had Conducted them to the place, eſtabliſhed order amongſt them, prevented the frauds and pilleries of the Captains and Muſters, which often proves the deſtruction of Armies (for where the Soldier is not paid, he muſt of neceſſity ſtarve or disband) That but for him *Navarr* had left the Cavalry uſeleſs in the Ships, that the Combat had not been undertaken if not Counſelled yea commanded by him. As to the Booty of *Oran* he took only ſome *Arabick* Volumes for the Library of *Alcala*, where they were beſtowed. That even that ſmall parcel of the Booty was not for him alone, but for the benefit of the whole Kingdom of *Spain*, for whom he had founded the Colledge and Library; and therefore he prayed his Majeſty to pay him the money advanced, or grant the City of *Oran* to

the

the Church of *Toledo*, according to promise. Some of the Councel held this proposal reasonable and useful to the King in saving him the Charge of a Garrison at *Oran*; Others had more generous sentiments, and said that fear of expence ought not to Ravish the Crown of *Spain*, of so important a place, that the Cardinal in offering to maintain a Garrison there, acted as a King; and the King by refusing it to save his money should act as a private person, and in derogation to his Royal Condition; That honour is the true patrimony of Kings, to which money ought to be subservient to preserve and increase it. That by the Laws of the State, no private person can hold a place of strength upon the Frontiers of the Kingdom that *Agrede* had been, heretofore taken from the Earles of *Montacute*, because it was scituate on the Confines of *Arragon*, and the Village of *Baza*, on the Sea side, over against *Africk*, from the Arch-bishops of *Toledo*. That in Affairs of this Nature, the History of *Spain* gives no encouragement to trust Priests more than men of other quality: *Oppo* Arch-bishop of *Toledo* assisted Count *Julian* Governour of *Granada* to introduce the *Moors* into *Spain*, who for many Ages shed the blood of the people, pulled down the Altars, destroyed the Temples. And in several places established the Abominations of *Mahomet*.

The Cardinal patiently heard these several Opinions, and saw they tended all to his Ruine, but had before his eyes the Example of the great Captain *Gonsalves* who having Conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, and made it Subject to the

Crown

Crown of *Spain*, had no other Recompence but that of baniſhment in his own Countrey, as living there without Office, without imployment, without any acknowledgement turning over his Beads at *Valladolid*, or ſometimes at Court where he was as inconſiderable; For men, how great ſoever their Vertues be are oftentimes in the hands of Fortune and of Kings, as Counters in the hand of a Banker, where that which now ſtands for a thouſand preſently ſignifies no more than one.

Yet Reaſon and Juſtice carryed the day, the Cardinal had them on his ſide, and the King cauſed payment to be made him of the moneys he advanced, his Vertue which before defended his Authority againſt Envy, and Obloquy preſerved it ſtill and triumphed over both: and the Cardinal gave his Majeſty thanks for altering thoſe opinions which the envy of the Grandees his enemies had once infuſed into his Majeſty againſt him.

But this was not the only Trouble that ſprung from the taking of *Oran* to the vexation of the Cardinal. For among the conditions agreed on before the Warr; one was that the Church of *Oran* ſhould depend on that of *Toledo* in the quality of an *Abby* to which the Arch-biſhop of *Toledo*, and not the King of *Spain* ſhould preſent *Lewis William* a *Cordelier* obtains a grant thereof by Bull from the Pope with the Title of a Biſhoprick, which he aſſumed, but was hindred by the Cardinal from taking poſſeſſion; This man who leaving his Cloyſter, propoſed to himſelf the glory of appearing in the World with the Mytre and

Revenue of a Bishop, frames a Process in the Council, exclaims in the Court, complains of the Cardinal, protests against his Violence, and proclaims to all the World, that by the force of his great Authority he had Ravished a Bishoprick from him. The Cardinal to stop the mouth of this impudent Monk, who cared not what he said, thought it prudence to propose a fair Accommodation, makes him understand the Right accrued to the Arch-bishoprick of *Toledo*, over the Church of *Oran*, that he was obliged to maintain and Consecrate it to the Dignity of the Arch-bishoprick in memory of the Warr of *Africk*, not out of any covetous designs to draw profit thence to enhance his Revenues, nor Ambition to joyn it to the Cross of the Arch-bishoprick; Offers it to him with the Title of *Abbot* of *Oran*, and a seat in the Quire of the great Church of *Toledo*, with the dignity and Revenue of a Canon, besides the Dignity and Revenue of Abbot of *Oran*; Nothing but a Bishoprick could satisfie the Cordelier; he refuses the offer, the Cardinals Enemies bear him in hand, he should overthrow the Cardinal, and obtain sentence from the King against him, he believes them and continues obstinate. *Ferdinand* dying soon after, the Cardinal receives the intire Government of *Spain*, slights the Cordelier, who continued, as before, a Monk; and it may be, an ill one.

*Francis Rouys* Bishop of *Ciudad Roderigos*, the Cardinals Companion in the Order of St. Francis followed his fortune, and had negotiated for him at Court in several Affairs of importance:

not content with his *Bishoprick*, his Crosse seemed too small, and his Revenue far short of his desires; he presses the Cardinal to procure him the Bishoprick of *Avilas* then vacant: The Cardinal answers, If my advice might prevail with you, you would value your repose above Dignity and Revenues. You live happily in the condition you are in: Let me perswade you to keep you so, and not seek troubles, and inquietudes elsewhere. The time of our acquaintance cannot but have furnished you with clear experience by your knowledge of my affairs, how many cares and troubles are hid under the fair appearances of great Offices, and Eminent Dignities. Nevertheless to satisfie the desires of his person who was knowing and Vertuous, he made him Bishop of *Avila*, though he was ever averse from bringing his friends into Offices which might break their repose, or endanger their Consciences, and very Loath to draw out of Monasteries to the great dignities of the Church, those men who were consecrated to God in the tranquility of holy solitude. To draw a good Fryer from the Cloyster, when he loves his profession, is to take a fish out of water, which is his proper Element.

The Cardinal had Laboured with great care and Vigilance in peace and Warr for the State of *Spain*, and now pressed with Age, which sliding away like the Current of a rapid stream, brings a man to his end sooner than he is aware of, casts his thoughts towards the advancement of his House; Marries one of his Brothers to great advantage into one of the noble families of *Spain*,

where Vertue the Mother of Nobility was as Eminent as the blood illustrious; he made it a condition in the Marriage, his Brother should not come to Court, where vanity and Luxury (whose Vassals are the baseſt of Slaves) bear a Soveraign sway, introducing into their Dominions all sorts of Corruptions. He enjoyned him to reside in the place of his nativity to live nobly there in a vertuous tranquility. Some years after he marryed *Joan Ciſnere* his Niece to *Peter Gonſales Mendoza* Nephew of *Diego Mendoza* Duke of *Infantado*, a name and Family of the first Rank of the Nobility of *Spain*, he gave him for portion the Marquisat of *Val Suilian*: The marryed Couple were both in their Minority, which soon after served the Cardinal for a pretence to annul the Marriage, though really the true cause of the Rupture was the cheat and deceit of *Mendoza*'s Kindred, who thinking that having given the Cardinal a man of their name and Family, they had sufficiently obliged him to provide him a fortune, performed not the promises they had made in behalf of their Kinsman in point of Estate. For his Mother in confidence the Cardinal would provide enough for *Peter*, left by her Will, her whole Estate to *Roderick Gonſales* her younger Son, but the Cardinal who loved solid honour, scorned to be baffled, and broke the Marriage, maugre all the opposition of the Duke of *Infantado*: Yet afterwards he marryed her into the same Family to *Alfonſo Mendoza*, son and heir to *Bernardo Mendoza* Earl of *Clung*: Such was the care he had of his Kindred. Nor is it forbidden that a Minister of State

should

ould impart to this Kindred the fortune he
oſſeſſes, if done with moderation, and that by his
lliance he cover not, nor uphold the Violences of
thers. This natural affection is an evidence of
is goodneſs, and ſets of the Glory of his Acti-
ns with greater advantage.

The Naval Army ſoon after ſent for the Con-
eſt of *Africk*, had not the good ſucceſs of that
d by the Cardinal. *Don Garija* ſon to the
uke of *Alva*, Commanded it, and had the
isfortune to ſee it defeated by the *Turks* and
*lors* at *Gerbes*: *Ferdinand* deſignes to ſet out
other *Fleet*, and the Rendezvous to be at *Cadiz*,
t would not reſolve till advice with the Cardi-
this as other matters, a Courrier is diſpatched
him at *Toledo* to command his attendance at
*vil*: The Cardinal ſet out, and drawing neer
*Guadalquana* expreſſes a deſire to Lodge in the
n of *Saja Vedra* and ſends his harbingers to
e it up, The harbingers find it marked for
*nſalve* the great Captain, and adviſe the Cardi-
l accordingly, Take another (ſayes the Cardi-
l) and leave that to him who deſerves all
nner of honour. So propenſe was the Cardi-
l on all occaſions to honour perſons of Eminent
rtues: great men naturally love thoſe that re-
mble themſelves when the Concurrence of
fices or Jealouſie of dignities do not intetpoſe.
When the Cardinal drew neer to *Sevil*, the
ng with all the Court went four Leagues to
et him; the Cardinals Enemies being part of
Retinue, and thus forced to honour him, they
yed and hated. The King at their meeting
ghted and Reverenced that head whence iſſued

those Counsels that gave happiness to *Spain*. This honour wrought two different effects, of humility in the Cardinal and Rage in his Enemies.

At *Sevil* a Vessel arrived from the *Indies*, brought the King and Cardinal advice that the Spaniards in the *West Indies* abusing the advantages they had received from God above the people of that Countrey, tyrannized over those new subjects of God and the King, and Sacrificed the lives of the *Indians* to their avarice, Murdering them first, and then Robbing them of the Gold amassed in their Grounds, and laying all desolate, without pitty, without mercy, without Justice. The Cardinal advised his Master to send thither some men under the Rules of Religion, who dead to the World, and wholy dis interessed from secular concerns might oppose their Charity to the violence of the Governours. The advice was embraced; many men of his Order, Embarqued for the Voyage; and among them three of the Cardinals companions, whereof *Francis Ross* was one; but the Ayre of *India*, not agreeing with his Constitution, forced him to return to *Madrid*, six moneths after his departure: At his Arrival he presented King *Ferdinand* with a Box full of Idols Worshipped by the *Indians*, and a wedge of Gold weighed above a thousand Ducats which doubtless had been an Idol to which those who tormented the *Indians* paid their devotions. At *Sevil* propolal was made for raising another Army to recover the honour lost by the defeat of the former, some preparations were made but the affairs of Pope *Julius* the second put a stop to the proceedings. This Prelate who

trouble

troubled all Europe ſent his *Nuncio* into *Spain* to deſire Aide from *Ferdinand* againſt the Council of *Piſa*, (where the Cardials had choſen another Pope) and to demand vengeance againſt *Bernardine* Cardinal *Caruajale* a Spaniard whom he had ſtruck out of the Catalogue of Cardinals as Author of that Council, and prayed the King to deveſt him of the Biſhoprick of *Siguenza* which he held in *Spain*: *Ferdinand* to pleaſe the Pope, took the Biſhoprick from *Bernardine*, and gave it *Frederick* of *Portugal*; But the ſtorm being over, *Bernardine* was afterwards reſtored to the Biſhoprick, that he might end his life with ſome kind of Dignity: in the affair of *Julius* the ſecond the generoſity of the Cardinal in acknowledging the fauours of thoſe who had obliged him was remarkable: he writ to this Pope who had ſent him the Cardinals Cap, that he would return him to *Rome* four hundred thouſand Crowns when he pleaſed, that he would Levy an Army at his own Charge if the Pope needed it, and would in perſon lead them into *Italy* againſt his Enemies. The fruit of a good Office is never loſt, where it is ſown in a generous ſpirit.

## CAP. IX.

SOon after the affairs of *Africk* put on a better face, the Kings of *Tremesen* and *Tunis* sent their Embassadours with presents to *Ferdinand* to treat of peace, which was concluded, and free Commerce established between the *Moors* and *Spaniards* of *Oran*: This peace with *Africk* pleased the Cardinal exceedingly, who having been the first Author of the Warr of *Africk*, rejoyced beyond measure, to see the fruits of his Labours in a happy peace. The Affairs of *Europe* rann a course quite contrary; *Julius* the second increased the trouble, he makes a League with *Ferdinand* and the *Venetian* against the *French*; And he who ought to have been the father of Christians, laboured nothing more than to set his Children by the Eares: *Ferdinand* to prepare himself for this League, sent for the Cardinal to *Burgos* to advise with him; the Cardinal came thither, and for his Lodging they had marked the Count of *Salines* house, where Prince *Ferdinand* brother of *Charles* afterwards sirnamed the fifth was Lodged: The King his Grand father commanded him to Remove, but the Cardinal would not by any means accept of that Lodging, And when the King would have forced him by absolute and express commands to that purpose, he excused himself saying, the Countess of *Salines* with her Ladies were Lodged there, and that by the institution of his order, he was prohibited to Lodge with women, which he Religiously observed both at Court,

Court, and in his journeys: The day following the Cardinal walked with Prince *Ferdinand* into the Palace Gardens: the King ſpies them from his Window, and Calling to the Prince, beſpeaks him aloud in theſe words, Son, You are in very good company, and if you take my advice, will never part from it. Knowing he was with a man who could make Princes ſuch as they ought to be Wiſe, Religious, and Generous: from the Garden the Cardinal attended the young Prince to the Palace where he took leave of him to reyre to his Lodgings, the Prince offered to bear him Company, the King coming upon them in the Complement adviſed him to it, but the Cardinal thanked for the honour and obtained permiſſion to Go alone. The reſolutions taken in the Aſſembly at *Burgos* by the advice of the Cardinal were, that the King ſhould not haſten the Warr, but chooſe any way rather than that of Armes to bring affairs to a ſolid peace: but this advice was ſoon changed: The Cardinal receives advertiſement of a ſecret League between the Kings of *France* and *Navarr*, thereupon he prepares for Warr, adviſes his Maſter to it: And preſſeth him to haſten the raiſing of an Army: The diſcovery of the League was thus: The King of *Navarr* was paſſionately in Love with a Lady of the Court, whoſe beauties had charmed his reaſon; This Love by the prerogatives of the Crown which few Women know how to deny, was come to enjoyment. A Secretary of State, and prime confident of this Prince took part in his affair of Love, as if it had been a matter of State, Viſits the Lady, declares his affection,

beggs

beggs her ſavour; ſhe who had as great need of this mans pen as the Liberality of the King, grants his deſire; the King ſurprizes them together, and ſtabbs the Secretary: For Kings can no more admit partakers of their Loves, than of their Scepters: A Prieſt of *Pampelune* called to Confeſs the dying Secretary, having cleared his Conſcience, ranſacked his pockets; there among other things he finds this ſecret Treaty, which he gave or ſold to the Spaniſh Embaſſadour reſident in the Court of *Navarr*; They ſent it to the Cardinal; The Tenour of the League was that the King of *Navarr* ſhould refuſe *Ferdinand* paſſage through his Countreys when he marched in the aide of *Julius* the ſecond. That he ſhould enter *Spain* with an Army when required by *France*. That for this, reſtitution ſhould be made him by *France* of his Patrimony, than in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Nemours*, father of *Germain* then Queen of *Spain*, and of all the Rites and Poſſeſſions of the houſe of *Albret* detained by *France*. That he ſhould receive from *France* an Annual penſion ſuitable to his Royal Dignity. That *France* ſhould by negotiation or Armes procure reſtitution to be made him of that part of the Eſtate of Queen *Catharine* his Wife about *Burgos* then detained from him: The Cardinal having read thoſe Conditions, Levyed an Army and carryed things to that point, that the Spaniards attribute to him the Warr of *Navarr*, as the Author of it, though in truth the Violence of *Julius* the ſecond, and *Ferdinands* Ambition cauſed that Warr memorable in Hiſtory for the blood ſhed therein, which hath afforded

us

us this obſervation, That Warr is a bloody burying place or Cæmitere of Mankind.

The year 1513. being the next after the trouble of *Navarr*, Carryed *Julius* the ſecond, out of the world to prevent his ſpreading of further miſchiefs: ſoon after, *Ferdinand* fell ſick of the malady whereof he dyed: this affected him with extraordinary ſadneſs. To make him merry the whole Court turned Revellers: the Ladies endeavoured to pleaſe him by their divertiſements of Balls and Dances; the Gentlemen by Juſts and Turnaments. *Alfonſo Mendoza* Husband of the Cardinal Niece was of the party and expended ſeven thouſand Crowns to fit himſelf for the ſolemnity a great expence in thoſe times; this was to be paid out of the Cardinals purſe who uſed to reject and diſallow all vain expences, but paid this cheerfully, telling thoſe who ſpoke to him of it, that theſe Turnaments were the remedy for recovery of the Kings health which he ſhould buy very cheap ſince his Nephew had expended no more. So willing was he to part with his eſtate for the good of his Prince or relief of the people. 'Twas at this time he made proviſion againſt that publick exigency to which *Spain* is often reduced for want of Corn: At *Toledo*, *Arcala* and *Torrelaguce*, he built publick Granaries, and filled them with Corn. The Senate of *Toledo*, in acknowledgement of the benefit, hath Conſecrated the memory thereof to perpetuity, by an Inſcription engraven in the midſt of the Palace; and the people preſerves the memory of it by a Marble Table, which to this day ſhews the Character of his Liberality in the great

great Market of the City; and yearly on the fifth of *October*, they Celebrate their grateful acknowledgements in an Harangue made of the Vertues and merits of this great man.

Soon after he erected a magnificent Monastery and Church at *Torrelagave* for the perpetual Celebration of his praises, whose bounty raised him to the height of his fortunes: he adorned the Church with Sacred Vessels, and Vestments, and furnished it with all necessaries for the Service of God, and Ornament of Religious Worship. For the convenience of this holy place and the publick, he clave Rocks, and boared through Mountains to make Aqueducts for conveyance of water thither from a spring at great distance from the Church; the Aqueducts were Arched and Wide, and cost him by the computation of the Spaniards, no less than a Million of Gold, this place to this day testifies the Generosity of this Cardinal in his affections to the publick; for great edifices without flattery, report to posterity the Grandeur of the Builders.

But though he built of his own for the publick good, yet would he not permit others to be Magnificent at the Spaniards charges. Pope *Leo* the Tenth, who succeeded *Julius* the second, had a design at this time to build at *Rome*, a Temple to St. *Peter*, suitable to the dignity of the first Church of Christendome; and because the charge of such a building amounted to vast summs of money, he sent his Bulls into *Spain*, to demand Contribution from the *Spaniards*. King *Ferdinand* consented, but the Cardinal being a severe man, and inclined to ease the people, though he

he commended the Popes design, approved not his exacting Money by his Bulls, but with all his power hindered the Execution thereof; and with a generous liberty writ his thoughts thereupon to *Rome*, and told them his mind.

*Ferdinand* approached the end of his Reign, and his Life, by the malady before mentioned, which handled him so rudely at *Burgos*, that he left that place, imputing to the Ayre the cause of that distemper he carryed within him. When he came to *Arand*, he sent for the Cardinal, who set out to attend him, and drawing neer to the Court, the King went in his Litter to meet him, to the astonishment of all that were about him, his disease having so weakened him that he could hardly stand, and in a few dayes after was laid on his death-bed. The Cardinal was very desirous to wait on his Master to the last moment of his dayes, but thought fit to withdraw, to avoid the suspicion his attendance might occasion, if he were appointed governour of the Kingdom, which would be attributed more to the Ambition of the Cardinal, than the Judgement of the King or the advice of his Council.

This was the reason of his retiring to *Arcala D' Henares*, while God disposed of this Prince according to the Decree of his will. *Ferdinand* in the mean time felt himself dying, yet could not believe he should dye of this sickness. The holy women of *Avila* had deluded his reason by her pretended prediction, that he should out-live the violence of his distemper: he was so possest with conceit of the truth of her assertions, that he rejected and put off *Matreuse* the Cordelier his Confessour,

Confessor who came to dispose his Conscience to part with this World, and appear before him who Judges Kings without respect to their Crowns, and said, That Man came to see him, not out of zeal, of piety or devotion, but ambition, and in hopes to obtain some gift. Prince *Charles* his young Son, sent Dean *Adrian* of *Utretcht* to Visit him in his Sickness, but he could not get audience; and when the Secretaries of State, moved in his behalf, and were urgent with the King to admit him to his presence, he refused answering them in Spanish, *What comes he for, it may be to see whether I am dead or not.* However he admitted him afterwards, and received the complement of Charles: The great ones of the world can hardly part with it, nor is there any place men are more loath to leave, than a Throne: But Death is as inexorable as necessary; She respects not Scepters, nor fears Crowns. The Physitians, and principal Councellors of State advertise *Ferdinand*, he was arrived at the last hour of his life, that he had but a short time left to think of the Affairs of his Conscience and Kingdom this made him Resolved to admit his Confessor and believe, the Saint of *Avila* had not received from Heaven the advice she gave in the Affairs of his Kingdom: he told them that by his secret Testament made at *Burgos*, he had ordered *Ferdinand* his younger son, Brother of *Charles* to be Governour of *Spain*, and appropriated to him as a peculiar Legacy the grand Master-shipps of the three principal orders of *Spain*, those of St. *James*, *Calatrave* and *Alcantara*. The Councellors remonstrate to him the injury he did the Crown

Crown in the Alienation of thoſe three orders which himſelf had judged neceſſary to be kept alwayes annexed to it: That he gave them to a Prince who might when he pleaſed make uſe of them againſt the Crown, that the beſt and ſureſt inheritance he could leave *Ferdinand* was the love and good will of his brother *Charles*. That it was dangerous to leave the Government of *Spain* in the hands of *Ferdinand* whoſe youth made him ſuſſceptible of ill impreſſions from the great ones to the ruine of the State: Upon theſe Remonſtrances he altered his Reſolutions and appointed *Charles* Governour during the life of the Queen his Mother, ſole Heireſs of that Kingdom. But in the abſence of *Charles*, there wanted an adminiſtrator to manage the publick affairs, with prudence, integrity and generoſity: *Laurence Galinda Caravegal*, one of the Counſellors propoſed the Cardinal as eminently endued with all theſe qualities. *Ferdinand* turns his head, and anſwers, Know you not the ſeverity of *Ximenes* his ſpirit, no wayes fit to treat with men? Thus did he Reject him whoſe conduct he admired, whoſe perſon he honoured going to meet him every time he came to do him ſervice, ſuch was the inconſtancy of this great King. But there was ſome (though a very light) cauſe for this diſdain of *Ferdinand* againſt the Cardinal. The King wanted a great ſumm of money, and would have borrowed it of the Cardinal, but he refuſed to lend it, telling him boldly, the moneys ariſing from his Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, were neither his, nor his Majeſties, but belonged to the poor of the Arch-biſhoprick of *Toledo*, whoſe

whose necessities could not give way to the Loan he proposed: Nevertheless the Cardinals merit prevailed more with *Ferdinand* than the memory of this Refusal: having mused awhile his mind altered, and he tells the Councellors, Were it possible to frame a person of purpose fitted with vertues proper for the Government of my Kingdoms, he could not be more capable than the Cardinal to discharge it; if we could mitigate the excessive severity of his nature, and temper it with some sweetness of disposition: he hath to this time acknowledged Queen *Isabel's* favours and mine, and will certainly retain a grateful memory of them for the future: with that, he declared him administrator General of *Spain*, and presently after breathed his last.

This change of the Testament at *Burgos* alarm'd the Governours of Prince *Ferdinand*, they perswaded him to take on him the Government of the Kingdom, and dispatch Patents in his name to the Councellors of State, requiring their attendance to advise him in the Government. One of them upon receipt of his Letters made Answer, We will go to the Prince to pay him our respects bnt we know no King but *Cæsar* which allusion to that piece of holy Scripture proved Prophetical; *Charles* then King, being afterwards Emperour. The Cardinal in the mean time enters on the Government of *Spain* where he was so absolute that having long since the purpose of the Church, he wanted only that of a Monarch, and the name of a King, he held the Government two years, which he managed with prudence, integrity, and magnanimity

nity inſeparable from his actions: he bore
courageouſly againſt the diſturbers of the
blick peace, and wiſely appeaſed the Trou-
of *Spain*, checked and ſuppreſſed the bold-
of the great Ones; and plucked out of their
nds the eſtates of the meaner ſort, raviſhed
m them by violence and injuſtice: inſomuch
*Spain* did then acknowledge, and confeſſes
this day, She never enjoyed ſo perfect repoſe,
ſecure a peace, as under the conduct of the
dinal; who made it appear that the happineſs
the people is ſo far from being inconſiſtent
h the glory of Adminiſtration, that the direct
for a Miniſter of State to acquire glory and
our is, by imploying his cares with prudence
generoſity to procure and
he People.

## CAP. X.

HE firſt Action he did
*Ferdinand*'s Teſtament,
gent of *Spain*, was, The tak
*nd* into his care. And ha
inue befitting his birth, h
r him, to prevent the great
wing him to their party,
ir head, to follow the moti
to be at the diſcretion of
After this he took order
honours due to Queen
intenance of her family, ſ
y.

The Crosses that rendred his Conduct mor illustrious, attracqued him early: *Adrian* of *Utrecht* Dean of *Lorain*, was sent by *Charles* into *Spain* *Ferdinand*'s sickness, with Patents for the Govern ment of *Spain*, in case *Ferdinand* dyed: After h death, *Adrian* declared his Charge, published h Patents in full Council; and would have take upon him the Soveraign administration of affair The Cardinal opposed it, and Remonstrates, th by the Testament of Queen *Isabel*, King *Ferdina* was made Regent of the Kingdom, untill *Charl* should have attained the Age of twenty year that, *Ferdinand* being dead before that time, h was by his Testament to succeed in his room And therefore the Regency belonged to hi alone. Moreover, that by the Laws of the King dom it was prohibited that a Stranger should Go vern the State; and that *Adrian*, being a *Fleming* his birth excluded him from what he pretende to. This Contest had Abettors and maintainer on both parts: the Cardinal had the good Pa triots on his side; and *Adrian* was upheld by th ambitious Grandees, who desired nothing mor than trouble to gain by. *Charles* who was t *Flanders* must determine the difference: but whil judgement was expected, the Cardinal an *Adrian* Governed joyntly, and both signed a Orders and Commands; though *Adrian* was bu the shadow to follow the motions of the Cardin as the substance acting in the publick Affairs.

The first that by Armes disturbed the public peace was *Peter Porto Carrero*, Brother to the Duk of *Ascalon*, whose Successours, are, at this da Marqueſs of *Villa-nova*. This man, of gre

pow

power among the *Portugueſe* beyond the River *Guadiana*, ſtirred up the people on that ſide the River to take up Arms, and ſet all in confuſion throughout that Province: his deſign was to poſſeſs himſelf, by force, of the great Maſterſhip of St. *James*, which the great *Gonſalve* pretended to; and attended ſo long, till death put an end to his pretenſions, his hopes, his life, and his diſpleaſures: *Porto Carrero* had obtained the Pope's Bulls to ſucceed *Ferdinand*, in caſe he ſurvived him. On the other ſide, Prince *Charles* who was in *Flanders* had the Pope's Bulls for the three great Commanderies of *Spain*: The Cardinal upon the firſt news of *Porto Carrero's* Arming, without more do, ſent towards him ſome Troops of his men at Armes, under the Conduct of *Ville Fanno* who reſtored peace to the Province, and beat the feeble mutineer, into more wiſdom for the future: The beſt remedy for Troubles raiſed by particular perſons, is the Publick Force.

This firſt Cloud thus diſſipated, the Cardinal brought the Court and Council to *Madrid*, as a place where the Liberty of the Regency would be more abſolute againſt the Grandees of *Spain*. A Courrier arrives there from *Charles* with Letters for Queen *Germaine*, the Council, and Grandees; containing his promiſe of coming into *Spain* the next Summer; with Order to all that owed him obedience, to pay it in the mean time intirely to the Cardinal. Theſe Letters came attended with private inſtructions to *Adrian* to ſound their opinions of the new Title of King of *Spain*, which he had aſſumed on the death of *Ferdinand*. *Adrian* ſpeaks of it to the Cardinal and Council;

they wonder at the Novelty, and Answer, That by *Ferdinand*'s death, *Charles* had acquired nothing in *Spain*; That the Queen his Mothsr lived there sole Heiress of the Kingdoms. In their Letters to *Charles*, they remonstrate that his Assuming the quality of King, might cause trouble in the State, by furnishing seditious Spirits with a pretence to take up Arms; and declare, that it was not Just to suffer the usurpation of the Royalty, during the life of their natural Queen. *Charles* answered, that having taken upon him the quality of King at the request of the Pope, and by advice of the Emperour; it would not become him to quit it, but would be of prejudice to his Authority, and derogatory to his honour. He writes to the Cardinal to imploy his Credit to procure him the continuance of the name of King, and to proclaim him King throughout *Spain*. The Cardinal fitts about it, and plyes it closely; called an Assembly of the Notable persons of the Realm composed of Prelats, Grandees of *Spain*, and Counsellors of State, and causes overtures to be made, and the Affair proposed to them by *Laurence Galind* Counsellor of State, his Confident, a man of great Learning and Eloquence, Who declared to the Assembly the pittiful condition, and miserable Estate of Queen *Joan* now besides her self, and uncapable to Govern; shew them the necessity of having a Prince, who might, at least in name, fill up what she could not indeed possess: That Authority was the soul of the Kingdom; and since it could not be found in the person of *Joan*, they must seek it in that of *Charles*: That it was no new thing for the Infante

of *Spain* to bear the Title of Kings in their Parents life-time. He cited Presidents in the Reign of the *Goths* and their Successours. In the Close of his discourse, he drew out of his bosome the Prince's Letters, not demanding advice, but commanding obedience; and concluded it better, By unanimous consent to gratifie him in his desires, with Congratulation to him for the Title he had assumed, than to refuse him That he had already taken, and was resolved to keep. The Bishops, and Councellours of State, were of his Opinion: The Grandees, of the Contrary. *Henry Almirante*, and *Frederick D' Alva*, swore before the Assembly, They would never endure such an Usurpation. The Cardinal turns to them, and with face and voice full of severity sayes, King *Charles* has no need of your Votes for the quality he Assumes; nor did I assemble you, to desire them: but of my free inclinations for your good to give you this occasion by the freeness of your Suffrages and cheerful Consent, to merit the good-will and favour of our Prince. But since you conceive that to be due to you of Right, which was done you of Courtesie; I'le make you know, you are not so necessary in this business as you mistake your selves to be. And going out of the Counsil he sent for the Governour of *Madrid*, and commanded him to cause *Charles* of *Austria*, to be proclaimed King of *Castile* by sound of Trumpet in every Street of the Town; which was solemnly done the same day. *Toledo* followed the Example of *Madrid*, and joyfully made the like Proclamation: Such was the fruit of the Cardinals Severity, that the Grandees durst not attempt any

thing to hinder it. Where a Minister of State sees, Discourse and Perswasions too feeble to prevail, he must use severity and force to back his Authority.

The Kingdom of *Arragon*, followed not the example of *Castile*. *Alfonso* of *Arragon*, Bishop of *Saragosa*, was Governour there by the Testament of *Ferdinand*. The *Arragonois*, wonderful Jealous of the Laws of their State, refused to give *Charles* the Title of King, during his mothers life: And, to second the refusal with violence, *Peter Gironne*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Urgel*, takes up Armes, attacques the Dutchy of *Medina Sedonia* pretending a right to't; and besiegeth *Luzerre* on the Sea side. The Cardinal sends against him a light Army under the Conduct of *Anthony Fonseca*, and with him a Minister of Justice to punish the Rebells with the Axe and Rope; *Fonseca* goes directly to *Luzerre*, raiseth the Siege, and puts the Rebells to flight; who not long after came from those parts to increase the troubles raised by the Duke of *Infantade* on his side: Who keeping in mind the offence given by the Cardinal, by breaking off (as he said) the Marriage between his Niece, and the Duke's Nephew, exclaimed against him in Words and Writing; publishing in his Manifestoes, that the Nobility of *Spain* were oppressed by the Cardinal (whom he called an unfrock'd Monk); That the grandees of *Spain* had ever defended the Crown; that it was more reasonable the Cardinal should obey them as Protectors of the State, than that they should submit to the Cardinal, who had nothing worthy the taking notice of, but the quali-

quality he owed to the gift of blind Fortune; and knew no more than the severities and humoursome *Vagaries* the Monks practise in their Cloysters, when they persecute one another. The Cardinal who was excellently judicious slighted these *Rodomantadoes*, knowing that Choler without Force, is a Wind that makes a noise but cannot hurt: That the Grandees of *Spain*, spend their Revenues on their Vanity and Luxury, to the last Farthing; having nothing left but noise and exclamations, the feeble support of their huffing and pride; when he could pay an Army with the Revenue of his Benefices. And leaving them thus to Champ on the bit, he gave them leisure to acknowledge their fault and feebleness, and by the Experience of his powerful Authority to come to themselves, and return to their duty; which most of them did, and among others the Duke of *Infantade*, who, after so many sallies, and freaks, sent him Letters of Submission and testimonials of his Affection and Obedience. For they saw this Man intirely fix'd and resolute in his designs; when just then he had rendred himself capable to command Armies, learning daily the *Theory* and practick of the Art of Warr, entertaining himself with Discourses of all points thereof, amongst the sagest and most Ancient Captains. Besides, he had a standing Army of thirty thousand men, raised out of the Cities and Burroughs of *Spain*, who had no other pay than Franchises and Immunities; These Forces made him formidable to his personal Enemies, and to the Disturbers of the publick peace. As wings carry the Eagle to the glory of Combat; so Armies,

the wings of Royal Authority, carry it against the Enemies of the State, to their ruine and confusion, but to its own certain Victory and Triumph.

The next Year being 1516. the Cardinal sent to *Charles* in *Flanders*, *Diego Lopez Ajala*, a person in whom he reposed much confidence, to procure Letters Patents to confirm *Ferdinands* Testament, which gave him the Regency; to approve his Conduct; and to give him full Authority over the Council, the Tribunals of Justice, the Governours of Towns, and the Receivers and Treasurers of the *Finances*. *Diego* had in his Instructions, To let the King know, that the Grant of these things by Letters Missive to the Council, was not sufficient. This he did to take away all pretence from the Grandees for stirring the people against him, on colour that his Actions were not approved of by the Prince. For upon his setting a foot thirty thousand men of the Militia of the Towns and Cities which received Immunities only, for pay; the great Ones of *Spain* gave out that these violent Courses tended to the subversion of the State That he Armed the people against them, and with design first to destroy them, and then to ruine the People; That his irregular Ambition, and exorbitant Pride had transported him into a fantastick extravagancy of Acting the Captain, who had never handled any Arms but a Breviary; nor worn any Armour but a Frock. Insomuch that when he sent *Jopie* of *Segonia* to make Levies of the Militia at *Valladolid*, the inhabitants, instigated by *Henry Almirant* and others, ran to their Arms, imprisoned *Jopie*, fortified

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the Town; and rolling the Cannons to the Ramparts, cryed openly in the Streets, This is againſt *Ximenes* the Tyrant of the people. The like fury was practiſed in the Towns neer *Valladolid*; and paſſing forward, like Fire in a Foreſt, drew the Cities of *Leon*, *Burgos*, and many more, into the like Revolt. The Cardinal was of opinion that violent Remedies would heighten the diſeaſe, and inflame the more; and inclined to reduce the Mutineers to their duty by the wayes of Sweetneſs and Gentleneſs. Hence it was, that he writ to them of *Valladolid* that had begun the diſorder, That he never intended to infringe their priviledges, or violate their immunities: But that, if they had any to exempt them from the Levies of the Militia, they ought to make them known to the Council; where he would protect them to the utmoſt of his power.

But Reaſon and Gentleneſs are ſometimes encouragements to greater Inſolences in the people: They of *Valladolid* ſent the Cardinal an arrogant anſwer, that they had nothing to do with him, nor the Council, for the preſervation of their priviledges; but knew well enough how to maintain them by their Armes againſt his manifeſt Tyranny; and yet doubtleſs this was the Language of the great Ones in the mouth of the people. They ſend into *Flanders* a ſolemn Embaſſy to *Charles* againſt the Cardinal, to repreſent the peril he put the State of *Spain* in. The Cardinal, whoſe prudence and courage crowned all his enterprizes with good ſucceſs, ſent alſo into *Flanders*; and by the negotiation of his *Diego Lopez*, a man of Judgement and Dexterity, prepoſſeſſed

*Charles*

*Charles* and made it appear to him, that the Revolts in *Spain* were effects of the envy and malice of the great Ones. Moreover, he ordered him to press for the Confirmation he desired, and to declare that if it were not sent him, he would quit the management of Affairs, and go to *Toledo* to enjoy there that Repose which is not to be found at Court.

The business of the Militia was for some time interrupted and laid aside, till these Seditious were banished *Spain*. But (as the institution thereof by the Cardinal was upon grounds of prudence, and very necessary to the Kingdom) *Philip* the second, a Judicious Prince, Re-established it in the year 1565. long after the decease of *Ximenes*. The Training of the People to Warr, is the fortifying of the State. And the prudent Counsels of a Minister of State, who designs the good of the publick, are durable; and Time, the Father of truth, dissipating the Factions and Fictions of those that Envy him, give them the glorious advantage to serve after his death, for the rule of good Conduct.

CAP.

## CAP. XI.

THe Affairs of the *Marine*, claimed no leſs ſhare in the cares of the Cardinal, than the other Affairs of *Spain*. The death of *Ferdinand*, the malady of Queen *Joan*, the abſence and immaturity of *Charles* had made way for diſorders to creep in, to their Ruine. The Cardinal re-eſtabliſhes at *Sevil* the ancient Methods for Regulating the Maritine Affairs, re-fitts the number of Men of Warr neceſſary for defence of the Coaſt; and Chaſing Pyrats, Manns and furniſhes them with Cannon, Powder, Bullets, and Victuals. *Diego Columbo* the Admiral, ſon of the great *Chriſtopher Columbo* who filled the new World with the Reputation of *Spain*, and *Spain* with the Treaſures of the new World, addreſſes himſelf to the Cardinal as Regent of the Kingdom; beſeeching him to extend his Compaſſion and Juſtice to the Iſles of the Ocean depending on the Crown of *Spain*, where the mercileſs *Spaniards* treated the Natives ill, committing inhuman Cruelties and uſing them worſe than Mules or Aſſes, forcing them to carry burdens, and to undergo Labours and Toyles intolerable; That theſe poor Iſlanders were men, and carryed in their faces the image of God as well as the Spaniards; That if they were duller and more ignorant than the Spaniards, they were alſo better and more innocent than they. The Cardinal ſent thither Judges of known integrity and ſufficiency to end the differences which avarice and fury had ſown in the Iſlands, and in order

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to the relief of the Islanders, of whom some were killed daily by the Spaniards in their Sugar-works, sent dispatches to *Charles* on that Subject, desiring him to do therein as he thought fit. *Charles*, by advice of the Flemings, and without the privity of the Cardinal, commanded 400 *Moors* brought from the Land of *Negroes* into *Portugal*, to be sent into the Islands to labour in the Sugar-works, and ease the Islanders, who were naturally weak and feeble. The Cardinal, advertised of this Order, dispatched a Courrier to *Charles* to put him in mind of the inconveniencies might ensue upon the introduction of these *Negroes* who were a strong and Warlike people, and would questionless teach the Islanders the use of Arms and the Art of Warr, which would one day cause a notable Revolt. *Charles* communicates to his Council the Advices of the Cardinal; the Flemings divert him from following them; and perswade him, This Advice proceeded from the Cardinals Ambition because he was not consulted with in the Affair: But in 1522. (5 years after the Cardinals death.) *Charles* felt to his cost the peril the Islands were in, occasioned by the slighting of that Counsel; for the *Moors*, taking up Arms at the Isle of St. *Domingo*, Attacqued the Town of that name, and had put all to Fire and Sword, if not prevented by the valour of *Melchior Castre*, and *Francis D' Avila*, who forced them to retreat and flee to the Mountains; and being beaten thence by the Admirals Army, they had the deserts of their Rebellion in the punishment of the Axe and the Rope inflicted on them.

The Warr of *Navarr* which happened in the time

e that the Cardinal ordered the Affairs of the *arine*, was an Evidence of his Courage and haughtineſs of his Conduct: He ſent an Ar- which ſtopped the Progreſs of the French e by the advantage of narrow and difficult yes, than their Valour and Arms: and, to de- ve the *Navarrois* of occaſion to take up Armes in, and recalling home their Ancient and wful Lords, he pulled down the Walls of all r places of ſtrength, except *Pampelun*, and de- liſhed all their Caſtles and Forts: which was rwards of great advantage to *Spain*, which ſſing *Navarr* without juſt Title, kept it by force of the Garriſons placed there, and the akneſs of the inhabitants. Great States are ſub- to Revolts, as groſs bodies to Feavers. *Ma-* , a Martine Town of *Spain* takes up Arms, cryes Liberty, on this occaſion. Complaint made, that no puniſhment was inflicted on bbers taken in the City, though Juſtice had been manded; for the Criminal, by appeal from the tence of the Judges of the City to the Admiral *Caſtile*, the Soveraign Judge in places neer the , oft eſcaped the puniſhments due to his miſ- ds: the people in Armes ran into the places ject to the Admiral's Juriſdiction, demoliſh Tribunals of his Officers of Juſtice, beat wn the Racks and Gibbets ſet up for marks of r Soveraignty, and, to maintain the ſedition, the Cannons off the Ramparts, ſhut the y Gates, and declare, that if the Cardinal ould uſe his ordinary Violences to the preju- e of their Liberties, they knew how to defend m by Force. The Inhabitants brought into

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one place all their Utenſils of Braſs and Copp and having melted them down, Caſt ne Cannons, with the Armes of the City, and the words atop, *The Defenders of the Liberty of* Mala *cauſed theſe Cannons to be Caſt.* The Flemming in *Charles*'s Court, thinking to draw the Env and Blame of the Rebellion of *Malaga*, on t Cardinal's Conduct, who, they ſaid, was too ha and Rigorous for the people of *Spain*; encourag thoſe of *Malaga* by Letters, to defend themſelv againſt his Violence, promiſing them their A ſiſtance with *Charles*. But the Cardinal, flighti the threats of the Flemmings, carryed on his A fairs with Courage and Prudence; and like ſage Pilot, who ſcorns to forſake the Helm in Tempeſt, continued his Conduct; and applyed th Remedies he thought proper for theſe Popula Commotions, by ſending 6000 Foot, and 40 Horſe of the Militia of *Spain*, under the Com mand of *Anthony Cueva*, directly to *Malaga*; wit Order to uſe the inhabitants as Enemies of th State. *Cueva* marches with theſe forces; and be ing within two dayes March of the City, the C tizens, better adviſed, ſent their Deputies to ten der him Obedience. He goes thither, and ente the City, diſarmed the Rebels, and Hanged fi only, for an Example, and Terrour to others Thus, without Expence, without ſpilling th blood of the Subject, whereof a Miniſter of Stat ought to be alwayes ſparing; the Cardin quenched the fire of Rebellion, kindled in place from whence it might have eaſily dilate to the utter Conſumption of the ſoundeſt part of the State. Of ſo great importance it is, that th

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thority of a Minister be intire, and like that of Soveraign's it represents.

The flames of Rebellion were no sooner enched in one part of *Spain*, but the Grandees w them up in another; and alwayes with de- n to charge the Cardinals Conduct with the me of the Conflagration. They set up *Velasio* llar, high Treasurer of *Spain*, and Superinten- t of the Finances, against the Cardinal; and, engage him to Arm with more Ardour and gerness, they make *Mary*, *Velasio* his Wife, of the ty: who perswaded him to seize *Arevale*, ich he did, and Cantoned it with his Forces, om he disposed into several quarters, Fortified him in that Countrey. The Admiral of *Spain* s the principal *Boutefeu*, and main Incendiary, d Ringleader of this new Commotion; he fo- nts it, goes by Night to the Ditches of the ce, speaks to the Inhabitants, encourages them hold out stifly; promising them Succours of en, and supplyes of Money, in case they were saulted; And that he would come in person to end them from the Violences of the Regent, the arrival of *Charls* into *Spain*, for their deli- rance. The Cardinal knew of these Troubles, d the Abettors thereof; and fearing to lose lasio, a person of quality, he tryed every way fore that of force to reduce him: he writ, ex- rted, intreated, and threatned if he obeyed not, t all to no purpose: This obliged him to send ither some Regiments of Horse, and Foot, th a train of Artillery, under the Command of rnelius. The Forces arrived at the place, and e Captain summoned *Velasio* to render himself, declaring

declaring that in case of disobedience, he would put all to Fire and Sword, and him to death by the hand of a Hang-man, and transmit to his posterity the infamy of his Crime. *Velasio*, seeing himself deceived by the Admiral, and other Grandees, who had made him promises of Forces and other Succours they could not perform, consulted his own safety, obeyed, opened the Gates, and received Grace and Pardon, instead of the Punishment he deserved.

The Cardinal having appeased this Sedition also without Charge or Blood, gave *Charls* Advice thereof, and intreated him to cause the Admiral to be punished, as the Author of all those troubles that arose in *Spain*; whose proceedings confirm, by a pregnant instance, That th' Obedience due to Kings is a very brittle and frail thing, if not upheld by fear, and the reverence of Majesty. To preserve which, the Cardinal instituted the Militia in the Kingdom, that he might have Armes ready at hand to resist the motions of Insurrections, and suppress them in the birth without giving them time of growth and increase. And, to render the strength of the Militia more considerable he caused a great quantity of Artillery to be made: and filled Arsenals with it in the four Corners of *Spain*, for the Convenience of drawing them where it should be necessary for defence of the Royal Authority, with these sulminous Engines. The Cannon is the last reason of Kings, and, if not the best, yet certainly the best able to defend them.

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## CAP. XII.

THhough the Cardinal, Regent of *Spain* after *Ferdinands* death, had in his hand the Regal Authority, yet hitherto you have seen him exercise only the Office of a Physitian to cure the distempers of it; But now that he hath restored it to health and peace, he bends all his thoughts to the exercise of Justice, the principal business of Kings. He began with the Governours of Towns and Cities, sending Judges impartial and not subject to Corruption, to inquire into their demeanour, and inform him of their deportment and behaviour in their places; and where he understood they were Tyrannical to the oppression of the poor, who groaned under their violences, he deposed them from their dignities; and having made their names infamous, left them more miserable than those they oppressed. He of *Toledo* was the first example of his Justice. The Officers of Justice who behaved themselves ill, had the punishments they deserved: some of them who had been more covetous than Just, having sold the right of the Poor to the purse of the rich, were whipped through the Streets of those Towns where they had been in Commission; with a Hang-man at their backs, and before them, a Trumpet who proclaimed their shame in the Enormity of their Crime. The like usage had they who in places of Judicature had exacted fees that were not due. The greater Gentry who were Justices in the Countreys whereof

they were Lords: those Eagles which break through the Spider-webb, could not escape the punishment due to their violences, by being exempt from the Jurisdiction and power of the Judges: for the Cardinal caused them to be handled with the Rigour they deserved.

*Arrojon* a Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*, acted in his Commandery of *Zoritan* like a Tyrant in the Countrey he usurpes. The Maids and Women whom Nature had made most Beautiful, and Vertue most Amiable, he Sacrificed to his extravagancies: And what Love could not obtain, Force ravished from them: Those were taken from their Parents, and these from their Husbands, to serve the pleasure of this Beast; The Cardinal sent a power Competent to Attaque him, but by flight to *Flanders* he changed his place, but escaped not his punishment: The Cardinal by Letters signifies to *Charles* the Exorbitances and Enormities of this Ruffian, and the punishment due to his Crimes, and prayed him to make him an Example of his Justice by severity answerable to the heinousness of his Actions.

The Treasurers of the Finances who had embezelled the publick Moneys (which are the blood of the people) were strictly Examined and Narrowly sifted, nor were these Spunges squeezed only, but punished for their Rapines.

These Actions of Justice drew an universal Love to the Cardinal from the people of *Spain*, who reverenced his Name; and most of the Grandees sought his Friendship, with Oaths and protestations to defend his Authority as their

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Lives; and not without reason. For, Justice the Mother of other Vertues, being the Daughter of Heaven and Queen of the Earth, gains them that Exercise it the favour of God, and good will of men.

The happiness of the Kingdom was this great mans Aim; and in order to attaining a compleat felicity he continued the Exercise of his Justice in Reducing every part of the State into their proper bounds. The military Orders of Knights in *Spain* are divers, and of great Latitude; the greatness of their power made them usurp on others within their Jurisdiction, and abusively assume Priviledges not due to them; But the Cardinal forced them to make restitution of what was not theirs, Regulated their Jurisdictions, and Abrogated the Priviledges they had arrogated to themselves. The favour of Court having introduced more Members into the Council of State, than Merit or Vertue, had filled it with Persons unworthy that place. But he who knew that the Ministers who serve in this Sacred Temple of Policy ought to be persons of the greatest experience and singular integrity, purged it of all those who were unfit for that dignity, and filled their places with better men.

Having reformed the Council he turned to the Train, and Attendants of the Court; where the importunity and impudence of the Mean, and the Recommendations of the great Ones, had introduced a multitude of men who had no other Vertue to boast of than a confident Miene, a proud Gate, and vain Discourse. He resolved to Cashiere these droniſh *Lurdanes*, and stop

those unprofitable Mouths that ate the King's Bread, but did him no Service: which he did with one dash of his Penn, Crossing out the Allowances made them, who were so leight in their Vanities, that they were blown away with a Feather. That Monarch wants a Guardian to order his Affairs, who by the Pensions he bestows, feeds with the Bowels of his People, such men as are neither necessary for him, nor serviceable to the publick.

This Retrenchment was Just: but his taking from two famous Historians of that time, the Pensions given them as due to their Labours, is marked as unjust in the History of his Administration. *Peter Martyr*, and *Gonsales D' Oviedo* were crossed out amongst the Retainers; but revenged, with their Penns, the Loss of their Pensions; staining his name with spots of so black a dye, as the whole series of the past Age hath not been able to wash out. But it may be he was forced to this; By their example, to take from others all cause of Complaint. But what an example is this to robb them of their Reward who deserve it, and take away the Pensions of two Learned men who served the publick. Or if he thought this necessary to be done, he should have made up their Pensions out of his own fortunes, and paid them out of that estate which was sufficient to pay an Army.

Peradventure 'twas *Charls* his pleasure it should be so. Had he so little credit with *Charles* whose estate he preserved for him, as not to prevail with him to continue the Pensions of two Historians, who could have given *Charles* and his name immortal

immortal Glory? This seems sufficient to condemn his Severity, and call it Inconsiderate. But the greatness of his Conduct in other matters, his excellent Justice, and singular favour and propensity to oblige men of Vertue, make it hardly credible that so great a person, who had done so much for Learning, should commit so gross a fault; but give cause to impute it to some other Minister, whose enmity against these Historians, might have engaged him in so foul a fact. Thus *Alvarez Gomez* in the History of his life excuses him; and observes that he lamented several times, that occasion was often given him to exercise just Severities in taking from men what they unjustly possessed; and not to express his Liberality, in giving unto them those Largesses he esteemed due from him to Vertue.

To do good to men of merit, is to pour Oyle into Lamps, which proves no less usefull to others in the light they receive from them, than beneficial to them in enabling them to impart it.

That the Exchequer be full, and the Treasury of the Prince abound in Cash, is certainly one of the things most necessary for the State; this defends it, this augments its Grandeur, and renders it formidable to its Enemies: The Cardinal who harboured in his heart as one common Center, an extraordinary zeal for the Service of his Master, and no less affection for the good of the people; designed to fill the Treasuries of *Spain*, to serve the glory of his Master; but without any intention to inrich his King by the impoverishment of his people.; saying, Thrift and Frugality, Parsimony and good Husbandry, were

great Revenues to a monyed King, as the King of *Spain*. And that Gifts made without reason and against Justice, are the Moths that eat through his Baggs, and the Thieves that empty his Coffers. *Charles*, in four moneths of his Reign, gave away to his Courtiers (or rather Leeches of his Court) two Millions of Gold: This he said, with grief, to see so prodigious an excess, of Profuseness and Lavishment: Not but that he allowed Liberality place among the Vertues of a Prince, but that he would have it exercised with Moderation and Justice.

*Henry* the Admiral, *Pacieco D' Ascalone*, and *Henry Fortune*, had obtained of *Ferdinand*, a million a piece of *Lievres* of Gold, charged on the Revenue of *Peru*; and should have received it at the return of the Plate-Fleet. The Cardinal made void, and annulled these Gifts; And though *Fortune* was of Kin to his good Master *Ferdinand*, he took from him his Million as well as from the others. Kings, said he, ought to dispense the effects of their Justice, indifferently to persons of all sorts; but those of their Liberality to them only, who serve their Persons or the Publick; advantage others by their Labours, and excell them in the fidelity of their Services, and the Dignity of their Vertues. The Revenue of Princes though great in it self, is alwayes too little for the necessities of State, and passing through many hands, is much diminished ere it arrive at their Coffers. The Cardinal to provide against this inconvenience, gave the Offices of the Finances to men fit for them; persons under no necessity to tempt them to Rapine. And those for Surinten-

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dant of the Kings moneys, a Lord by Birth, one of the Nobleſt of *Spain*, and in Eſtate the Richeſt in the Kingdom. Spunges full of water, take in no more, though ſteeped in it.

Great Buildings, without good Foundations, ſwagg and come to Ruine. The *Cardinal* laid three Foundations neceſſary for Royalty, whereon, as on firm pillars, the Authority thereof reſts: The firſt is Juſtice, when the King diſpenſes it to his Subjects impartially, and without reſpect of perſons; when the Scepter affords reliefs to the poor and the weak, againſt the injuries of the Rich, and the Powerful. The ſecond, when the King hath a reſpect, and good value, for the Men of Warr, that give proofs of their Experience, and Valour, in the Service of his Warrs. The third, when the King doth not ſquander away his Revenue, but, by thrift and parſimony, keeps a good ſtock in Reſerve for Royal Enterprizes, which ought to be his ordinary Exerciſes; who, that he may be great, muſt do great things. Experience had taught the Cardinal the truth of this ſage Maxim; for in four months of his Regency under *Charles*, by help of his Treaſure, he had compaſſed his deſigns, ended a Warr of great importance, calmed the Commotions of *Spain*, made ſure of *Navarr*, reduced *Malaga* to Obedience, maintained ſtrong Garriſons on the Frontiers, aſſured the Sea-coaſt, made incurſions into *Africk*, ſent a Naval Army againſt *Algiers*, and delivered *Bugie*, *Pignon*, and *Melillo*, from the Siege of *Barbaroſſe*, great Admiral of the *Turks*. If I (ſaid he) have done all theſe things, notwithſtanding the oppoſitions of my Enemies,

what cannot a King do, by his absolute power, if he leave in his Treasure a stock for Royal Undertakings. Money being the sinews of War, and the object of mens Affections, the Monarch who is Rich, becomes puissant in the one, and absolute Master of the other.

The glory the Cardinal had acquired by his prudent management of the State, and his good Actions to private persons, was greatly augmented by the Violences of the *Turks*, and misfortunes of *Africk*, which brought a stronger King at his feet, to implore his Assistance. The King of *Tunis*, Son and Heir of *Jabet Albuzen*, was guilty of the Crime of being Neighbour to a Monarch, more powerful than he, and possessing a Crown convenient for the *Ottoman*. This brought a War upon him; *Barbarosse* who had command from the *Turk* his Master to oute him from his Throne, was the more willing to attacque him, in that he had obtained from the Ottoman Porte, a promise to succeed in the Throne and Title of the King of *Tunis*, in case he Conquered him; on Condition nevertheless to hold it of the Crown Imperial of the Turks. The *Corsayre* undertakes it; and, overpowering *Tunis*, enters the City, and drives out the King; who dispoiled of his Estate, embarks for *Spain*, to seek relief in Christendome for his disasters: in his passage he was set upon with Tempests and Storms; which, though less than those he met with at Land, put his Vessel in danger; but he escaped a wreck at Sea, being reserved for a greater at Land, which had already deprived him of his Crown, his estate, his repose, and reputation; and had more miseries in store

for

for him during the reſt of his life, which the Sea might have ſwallowed up, and therein all his Loſſes and Calamities. He Arrived in Spain, and threw himſelf into the Cardinals Arms, who received him, gave him Retinue befitting a King, comforted his miſeries with kind entertainment, and promiſes of Re-eſtabliſhment in his Throne. The Miniſter that repreſents a King, and holds his Scepter in his abſence, ought to do Royal Actions; and, to reach forth a helping hand to diſtreſſed Princes, is one of the greateſt of theſe; for if, the Man that helps a Man, is a God to that Man, the King who is a God on Earth, and his Miniſter in his ſtead, ſuccouring a perſecuted King, is a God to a God.

CAP.

## CAP. XIII.

THE same Year *John Rio*, a Spanish Pyrate, returned from his Course, having taken many *Genoa*-Vessels, and Rich in Booty and Prizes, and at Anchor in the Port of *Carthagena Nueva*, where he enjoyed other mens goods, by the Laws of Pyracy: when some Ships of War, arrived from *Genes*, attacqued him in the Harbour; and, being well Armed, and fighting for the interest of their Republick, they took this Sea-robber, and carryed away his person, and Vessels. But this Action done within a Port of *Spain*, was an offence against the Majesty of the King: the Cardinal resents it as such, and publisheth an Edict, commanding all the *Genoese* in *Spain*, to depart the Kingdom within fifteen dayes, upon pain of Confiscation of their goods and of their Lives; and in the mean time caused seizure to be made of their Goods, wherever they could be found; This Alarum'd the Republike, seeing their Commerce, to which they owe their Maintenance and Grandeur, broken on that side, and their Allyance much altered: They betake themselves to their remedy, and send Ambassadours to *Charles* in *Flanders*, to disavow the boldness of those Ships which in the Port of *Carthagene*, had violated the respect due to his Crown, which had met by the way the punishment they should have received from the Republick, had they arrived at *Genes*, which the Tempest prevented, in taking from them both their Ships and

their

their Lives: Therefore, they implored his Majesty not to impute that to their State, which was the Act of two or three private persons; *Charles* was satisfied with this submission, and revoked the Edict published by the Cardinal. But he being Jealous for the honour of his Master, which had a greater share in his thoughts, than the care of his own life, holding the *Genoese* to be very Cautelous people, and desirous to penetrate the depth of their intentions; upon information received, that they held intelligence with the French about the Kingdom of *Naples*, deferred the publishing of the Revocation, and Restitution of the *Genoese* goods, till he had sent Ambassadours to *Genes* to clear the doubt; but the Ambassadours finding the *Genoese* sincerely inclined to keep good Correspondence with *Spain*, he made restitution to the *Genoese* of their Goods, and their Liberty of Commerce. The Honour of Kings is their true Patrimony, preferrable to their States. Their Ministers ought carefully to preserve, and courageously defend it; for as bodies without souls, which give them life, are easily corrupted, so Monarchies without Honour and Reputation decline and come to Ruine.

*Spain* had long since laid the Foundations of Dominion over *Italy*; and the house of *Austria*, now entred into *Spain*, carryed on the building. *Maximilian*, Grand-father of *Charles* passed the Mountains on that design. *Charles* dispatched a Courrier to the Cardinal to demand his Advice in the Affairs of *Italy*: the Cardinal sent it him, and advised to divert *Maximilian* from the Siege of *Brescia* then in design, and to turn his

Forces

Forces against *Milan*; for that City being once taken, the other would be easily Conquered; that to render himself yet more considerable in *Italy* he must gain the Popes affection, and make use of him upon occasion; to quiet the troubles of the Countrey, and to serve himself of his Authority as a new *Peru* to furnish moneys for the War by obtaining *Crusadaes* for *Spain*, which (as usual) would bring a Cross on Gold and Silver, and raise him a Considerable Revenue: He advised *Maximilian* to threaten the Pope into fear to force his Condescension to what he would not willingly grant; and counselled *Charles* to make choice of a person Generous, Vigilant, and of great Authority, to be Ambassadour at *Rome*, and to gain from the Pope a person of innocent Manners, and of a gentle and tractable disposition to be *Nuncio* in *Spain*; For on this depends the good of all great Affairs, and the peace of the Nation. These Counsels the Princes of the house of *Austria* did then make use of to their great advantage, and pursue the same to this day: For the sage Answers of a great Minister consulted with in affairs, whose like do often fall out in a State, are the voice of an Oracle, which foresees things to come, and guides the designs of Posterity.

The Kingdom of *Spain*, had been long infected with the falsity of Religions, contrary to the Christian; The *Moors* Preached there the Errours of the *Alcoran*; and the Jews the fopperies of their *Talmud*; and though they had woon the one and the other to the faith of Christ; yet the Jews whose Religion is Obsti-

nacy,

acy, relapsed often to their former Worship, apostatizing from the faith they came to profess. This exposed them to the rigours of the Inquition, being daily dragged before that severe Tribunal. To deliver the mselves from the pains hey deserved, they Deputed the principal mongst them, to attend *Charles* in *Flanders*, and eseech him to permit them to enjoy that which od gave man when he sent him into the World, e Liberty of Choice in a Free-will; That Reion could not be imposed by force, but instilled Discourse; And that he would grant them who ere born in Judaism, liberty to Judaise as eir Fathers had done, or become Christians at eir pleasure: In acknowledgement of this fa-our, they offered him eight hundred thousand rowns of Gold: *Charles* assembles his Council advise on this proposal, they give their opini-s in favour of the Jews, and that in the ne-ssity he was reduced to, he should accept the ght hundred thousand Crowns: The Cardinal, dvertised by his Agent in his Masters Court of e Counsels of the Flemmings, sent a Courrier *Charles*, advising him not to meddle with ods right, that Religion was above Crowns, at Heaven knew to maintain its interest against s incroachments, that he ought rather to imi-te the Piety of King *Ferdinand*, his Grand-fa-er, who in the necessities of the Warrs of *Na-rr*, had refused six hundred thousand Crowns Gold offered by the Jews for the like indul-nce: *Charles* followed the Cardinals Advice: hat King is unworthy the Assistance of Hea-en, for preserving his estate, who despises the

Estate

Estate of God, which is Religion; and God who expelled out of the Temple, the Tradesmen, who made it a place of Merchandise, outes those Monarchs from the Throne who sell for money the respect due to Divine Worship. The interest whereof a good King and his Ministers preserr before the reason and interest of State.

Ill Customes never dye, or grow old at Court though good ones presently make their *Exit*. The Government of Provinces and Towns in *Spain* was heretofore committed to the persons best qualified, and of greatest integrity in the Kingdom. Time which carries away the best of things abolished this custome, and made it absolete; Favour brought in such men whose faults and defects the blindness of Court discovers not. The Cardinal resolved to re-estabish what he found Just in the ancient Customes of *Spain*, bestowed the same Governments on men whose nobleness of blood and integrity of life rendred them the most Considerable in the Kingdom.

But that the puissance of their Families, and support of their Kindred, being persons of quality, might not debauch their integrity, and encourage them to violence, he Removed them to places distant; imploying them in Governments of Towns and Provinces, where they could expect no support but from their Vertue. He who adds greatness of dignity, to that of birth and quality, tempts vertue, and needs a Bridle to retain it within the bounds of Justice.

Thes

These cares of the Cardinal tended to the glory of Vertue; the aime and mark of his designs, being the advancement of vertuous persons, whose fortunes he raised in his Administration by his owne beneficence, or the Kings, by his procurement. He gave *Adrian Florent*, of Utricht, Dean of *Louayn*, and his companion in the Government of *Spain*, the Bishoprick of Tortosa, with the Office of Inquisitor General of Spain, which was an advantagious step for him to a Cardinalship; and to mount him thence to the Papal Chair. He preferred *Alfonso Manrique* to the Bishoprick of *Cordova*. And the Seur *Motta* of *Burgos*, a person well verst in Theology, and Secretary to *Charles*, to that of Badacos; The advancement of *Motta* was great in appearance, but in effect mean; his Vertue and Learning had rendered him considerable in the Court of *Charles*, and that of *Rome*; After the death of *Ximenes*, the King gave him the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*; and the Pope, a Cardinals Cap. But these Gifts were made him, when he could not enjoy them; and Fortune gave him only a View, but no Livery and Seizen of the Grandeurs of the World. The Letters of the King, and those of the Pope, which conveyed to him those eminent dignities, found him on his death-bed; So that seeing himself on the brink of the Grave, he took the Letters out of a Box, and gave them one of his principal Domesticks to Read. Having heard them, he discoursed of the vain pretensions of the Court, and the cheating hopes of the World, that the surest course for a vertuous man to steer,

steer, is to conform to the will of God, a
condoled their misfortune to see their expec
tions fall with him into the Dust. But th
care of the Cardinal to advance persons of m
rit, evinces he was not guilty of retrenching t
Pensions of the two Historians afore mentioned
But rather that of Learned men, the most know
ing and Laborious for the publick, are not th
greatest favourites of Fortune, whether it be f
want of importunity in pursuing it, or of Frien
to introduce them into the Theatre of Pref
ment; so that their Vertue continues indige
like the Sick man on the brink of the Poo
which makes Poverty often the Sister of Wit.

These things happened in 1516. The follow
ing year will be the last of the Administratio
and Life of the Cardinal: In the moneth *Oct
ber* this Year, he entertained himself one Eve
ing with some Divines of Repute; and the
Discourses being of matters of holiness advanc
far in the night. One of the Domesticks tells th
Cardinal, A Courrier from *Africk*, then at th
door, desired to speak with him; he Comman
ed them to admit him, the Courrier deliver
his Letters, the Cardinal read them to himsel
and then turning to them that stood by, with
Composed and Serene Countenance told the
The News is, that the *Moors* and *Turks* have beat
us at *Algiers*, and our Army Defeated. But t
Loss is not great, for *Spain* is delivered of a mu
titude of Malefactours, Vagabonds, and Af
fines, whereof our Army was Composed.
was my Master *Ferdinands* Maxim, that
necessary to send Armies abroad to purge t
Real

alm, of murtherers, thieves, robbers, and er-ill Livers. Having said this, he continued Theological discourse with admirable vigour spirit, and force of wit: The prudence of Governour ought to be attended with con- ncy in publike misfortune, that the serenity of countenance, and alacrity of Discourse, may tenuate and lessen the ills that befall; And that inister deserves well of the publike, who bears in good hopes of the State, notwithstanding Losses and Calamities that seem to discou- ge him.

## CAP. XIV.

'TIS natural to the Spaniards, to purſue their Reſolutions with a ſettled and unmoveable conſtancy; ſo that 'tis equally difficult to divert them from purſuing their deſignes as to extort from them what they are poſſeſſed of by their Atchievements. The Grandees of *Spain* envying the Cardinal's Authority had reſolved his ruine, as appears before; and what demonſtration ſoever they made of Amity, yet the Leaven of Jealouſie remaining in their hearts, ſet them on afreſh to carry on their deſign, and endeavour the deſtruction of his, by eſtabliſhing of another's Authority! They prevail with *Adrian* his aſſociate in the Government, to write to *Charles* in *Flanders*, that the Cardinal was a proud man impatient of a companion, and did all after his own humour and fancy, without conſulting him; that he wanted ſtrength to reſiſt the ſallies of his daring and hardy ſpirit: And therefore became his humble Suppliant for a ſecond to Aſſiſt him in the Government; and, by their joynt-Authority, to balance the Exceſſive power of the Cardinal, which might otherwiſe prove in time prejudicial to his Majeſty's. *Charles* ſent *Laxaus* a Flemming, and of His Council, to make up the Triumviral in the Government of *Spain*. The Grandees who knew that what is divided, is of leſs force, rejoyced to ſee the Cardinal's Authority in that predicament; and went all to meet *Laxaus* with great Demonſtations of honour.

The

The Cardinal ſtaid in his Lodgings to attend his coming; and as *Laxaus* was conducted to him, he came no farther to meet him, than to his Ante-chamber, where he received him with a gravity befitting his Perſon, and Dignity. And as it is a principal part of the dexterity of a Minister of State, To know men, he ſtudied the temper and humour of *Laxaus*; and finding him a downright Flemming, more enclined to Pleaſures and Jollity, than ſerious Affairs; he thought his Enemies made choice of a weak Rival to confront his Authority: and, to let them know he ſlighted him, ſhewed greater reſpect to *Adrian*, than him. Yet *Adrian*, led by the Noſe by the Cardinal's Enemies, made uſe of the occaſions they offered him to attacque his Authority. Letters Patents were to be diſpatched and publiſhed in ſome Affairs of importance; The Grandees adviſe *Adrian* and *Laxaus* to ſign them firſt, and to take up the moſt honourable place of ſignature: They did ſo, and then ſent the Letters to the Cardinal to be ſigned. Who having Courage anſwerable to the Grandeur of his Spirit, obſerved this Flemmiſh Bravado of Ambition, and ſlighted it; cauſing the Letters to be torn in pieces by his Secretary in his preſence, and ordered others to be made ready, which he ſigned alone, and cauſed them to be executed as effectually, as if ſigned by all three; and, during the courſe of his Adminiſtation, continued it thence forward, though before he ſhewed *Adrian* the reſpect of ſending them to him to be ſigned; which he forbore after this time, that the Contempt he had deſigned for him, might fall on himſelf. The Flemmings durſt not

resist his Authority, fearing his Anger; and that by provoking him, they might prejudice *Charles*, who would impute to them the disorders that might follow; *Ferdinand*, brother to *Charles*, being then in *Spain*, under the Guard and Conduct of the Cardinal.

Nevertheless, to destroy this great Authority by more powerful means; they proposed to *Charles*, to put the Scepter of *Spain* in his absence into the hand of a Prince of his House, and Advised him to intreat *Maximilian* th' Emperour, his Grand-father, or *Lewis* Count-Palatin, his Cousin, to come into *Spain* for that purpose. Some were for making *Ferdinand* Governour, others for the high Chancellour *Savage*, but all for outing the Cardinal. *Maximilian* was busie in *Italy*: The *Genius* of *Spain*, is so far above that of *Alemain* that the Count *Palatin* was not likely to bear up to the height, requisite for the Government and, if the absolute power were committed to *Ferdinand*, it might be feared he would not quit when desired. So that of all the persons proposed in Council, the Chancellour only stood. The Cardinal had intelligence of all transactions in *Charles* his Councils, and desired him by Letter to grant him leave to quit the Government, and retire to his Dioceſs, rather than send him a new Companion, with whom he must renew the contests with the former. That the nature of Government is such, that, to carry it on without Authority, it must be given to one alone. Notwithstanding this, *Savage* came into *Spain*, with the Title of Governour, as well as the Cardinal. But made no other progress in the State, than

establi

bliſh there, venality of Offices in Judicature, uncil, and Court; to baniſh vertue; and fill purſe. For it is obſerved, that in his four oneths ſtay in *Spain*, he drew away five hun- d thouſand Crowns, which he carryed into *landers*: The Cardinal vexed to ſee thoſe ex- lent Orders his care and pains had eſtabliſhed in State, ruined in a moment; and that Offices rmerly the Rewards of Vertue and merit, were w put to ſale by the Avarice of this Flemming; poſſeſſed by them who had more money to y, than capacity to mannage them; complained *Charles*, and with a liberty full of reſpect writ n his mind; Remonſtrating to him, That great ngs obtain from God the enjoyment of their owns, and from men the Reverence due to m, ſo long as they govern the people with ſtice and Integrity; That in reſpect of the great ight of the Government, God allowed them call Aſſiſtants for their eaſe and ſupport in the nagement of great Eſtates; That their Juſtice d Vigilance ought to be as Conſpicuous in the oice of their Aſſiſtants, as in the Government their Subjects: That a Prince is Reſponſible his Miniſters, and Chargeable with the Crimes y commit in the State, if he knows and ſuffers em. He prayed him in all humility, that he uld come into *Spain*, to eſtabliſh there by his eſence, that order which the Strangers he had t thither, had deſtroyed; and to keep the peo- e within the bounds of their duty, who were w apparently raiſed to a boldneſs that tended the ſubverſion of the State; being ſo licentious t every one not only ſaid, but Printed what he

pleased; and attacqued his Authority by publish-
ing and Justifying their complaints against him.

This couragious Liberty of Advertising *Charles* of the disorders and misdemeanours of the Flemmings in *Spain*, drew on the Cardinal the hatred of many to such a degree as obliged him to provide for the safety of his life; his guard was more strictly and constantly kept, his meat watched to prevent poison, and this care extended to his bed, and tryal made of the water that was sprinkled in his Chamber. But all this caution could not save him from that Lingering Poyson, which, the Spaniards write, destroyed his health, and at last his life: whereof you shall hear in due time.

The Court of *Spain* was at this time full of infamous Libells, against the Flemmish-Ministers and against *Xeures*, of the House of *Croy*, favourite to *Charles*, whom *Lewis* the 12. of *France* having the Gard-noble of his person, gave *Charles* for his conduct; The Libellers spared not the Cardinal; nor his Confident, *Francis Rouys*; the Flemmings were highly incensed at the Libels and Obloquy of the people; This obliged the Cardinal to make search for the Authors; but so lightly, that neither Author nor Seller was punished for writing or publishing. For as for him, though he writ of this matter to *Flanders* yet he was (sayes *Gomez*) of opinion, that, Inferiours should have the Liberty to avenge their grievances by words and writings, which endure no longer than while you are offended at them; that to slight them was the only way to suppress them; and, to be angry at them, was to acknow-

led-

ledge them true. *Alphonſo Aſtilla*, Governour of *Madrid*, brought *Adrian*, and *Laxaus*, ſome Copies he had recovered of the Libells againſt them. They, not uſed to ſuch Satyrs, as things not accuſtomed in *Flanders*, reſented them highly, and ſpecially *Adrian*, to whom injuries of this kind were like Fleas in his Ears, or Snuff in the Noſe, to diſcompoſe and inflame the Levity of his Temper; inſomuch that being afterwards advanced to St. *Peters* Chair, under the name of *Adrian* the 6. the Satyrical reflections, and tart Animadverſions publiſhed by the Roman Witts on the Statues of *Paſquin*, and *Morphorio*, were ſo offenſive to him, that he commanded the Statues which had ſtood there many Ages, to be digged up, and thrown into *Tyber*. The Count *De Seſſa*, being preſent when this Order was given, told him, Holy Father, if you cauſe theſe Libel-Carryers to be caſt into *Tyber*, the Froggs will Croke out their Verſes; and what two Stones whiſpered to men, many mouths will proclaim to the River: 'Tis a hard matter to take from men that liberty of their ſpirit which God hath allowed them, which they will find means to make known to the World: *Adrian* followed his Advice, and left *Paſquin*, and *Morphorio* ſtanding in the place they poſſeſs at *Rome* to this day. Certainly they are much deceived, who think by power to bury in Oblivion the ill actions they are guilty of, or to keep from Poſterity the knowledge of their vices: The ſeverities they exerciſe againſt the writers thereof, give Credit and Authority to the relation; and procure as much glory to the Hiſtorian, as ſhame to the Criminal: 'Tis a good Rule for

great Ones, to live so as they would be repre-
sented to posterity in the stories of their Lives
that, by their good actions, they may obtain the
glory of an immortal name.

The Troubles which before had disquieted the
Court, and raised the people to Armes, were now
entred the Churches, and got up to the very Al-
tars: The Priests of *Spain* had taken the Alarm,
and published grievous Complaints, and loud
Threats in defence of their Revenues, and the
liberty of their Dignities; For *Selim*, Emperour
of the Turks, having carryed his Arms into
*Ægypt*, taken from *Tomombey* his Crown and his
Life, and Triumphed over the whole Nation,
resolved, after this notable Conquest, to turn his
victorious Arms against *Italy*, to add that Coun-
trey to the rest of his Triumphs, to enter *Rome*
by a breach, and feed his Horse on the Altar of
St. *Peter*. These barbarous Threats obliged the
Princes of *Italy*, to provide for the security of
their Estates. Pope *Leo* the tenth, then in the Chair,
imployed his care to preserve the Patrimony of
the Church; and for the Guard of the Sea-Coast
an Ordinance was past in the *Lateran*-Council to
Levy the tenths upon the Clergy of *Spain*: This
put them in an uproar: the Cardinal used his
best endeavours to appease them, and to restore
peace to the Church, the house of God, as he
had done to Cities the habitations of men; he
dispatched a Courrier to *Rome*, and ordered
*Arteagua* his Agent in that Court, in his name
to make the Pope an offer, not only of the tenth
of the Arch-bishoprick of *Toledo*, but of all its
Revenues, his money, his moveables, all that he
had

had of rich or precious in the Treasure of his Church; if the necessity of a holy Warr required it for the defence of the Altars of God in *Italy*. But, to declare, that, without such a necessity he would never be the Author of those new Impositions, nor consent that the Priests of *Spain* should be made Tributary to Strangers; with a strict charge to send him the Resolutions of the *Lateran* Council hereupon. *Arteagua* understood by the Pope's Nephew, the Cardinal *De Medicis*, that the Council had not ordained the Levying of these Dismes, but in case of extream necessity, and that the Enemies were within the State of the Church, or upon the Borders of *Italy*; and it appeared, the Source of this trouble about the Benefices of *Spain* arose from the Pope's Nuncio in that Kingdom, engaged therein by his desires to finger the moneys, or his imprudence in management of Affairs. Thus the Cardinal protected the interest of the Church, and calmed the Commotion. Priests have in their persons a kind of Spiritual Royalty, whereof their Miters are marks. To protect and defend them is to pass to Glory, by the way of Piety.

CAP.

## CAP. XV.

THough the Cardinal had ſurmounted the oppoſition of the Flemmings againſt his Authority, triumphed over the Envy of the Court, and the Threats of the greateſt part of the Grandees of *Spain*; there remained an important victory to be gained over three potent Enemies, who like a triple-headed Monſter ſtood up againſt him, with a boldneſs he was obliged to humble, and bring to the ground: The firſt was *Mendoza* Duke of *Infantado*, his Capital Enemy for the Rupture of the Marriage between his Nephew and the Cardinal's Niece: This hatred was inflamed by the loſs of a Cauſe at Law, whereby a Burrough of the Duke's demeans, was rejoyned to the Church of *Toledo*, from which it had been diſmembred. And as the *Syndic* of the Church went to take poſſeſſion of it, the Duke himſelf gave him the Baſtonado: This Outrage offended the Cardinal at *Madrid*, who told many, He would teach the Duke more Reverence to Juſtice, make him looſe his Dukedome, and undergo the puniſhment he deſerved. The Duke was netled to the quick at theſe Threats, and, to declare his reſentment, ſent to the Cardinal one of his Attendants to tell him, That he was a diſſembling Monk, meanly born, and raiſed to the fortune he poſſeſſed by the ſubtlety and hypocriſies natural to his Frock. This Envoy arrives at *Madrid*, goes to the Cardinal, and ſhews him that he was a Domeſtick of the Dukes, received wages from him,

him, and ate of his bread, and therefore ſubject to his Commands; that he had given him one to tell him ſuch words which peradventure would Anger him, and therefore before he ſpoke them, he deſired his leave to do it; and that he would not impute the offence to him: The Cardinal gave him leave to deliver his meſſage, which he did word by word as the Duke had commanded: The Cardinal nothing moved, made Anſwer; My Friend, you are employed in a very fooliſh Embaſſie: Return to your Maſter, and I am perſwaded you will find him wiſer than when you left him, and repenting his follies. Which was true; for the Duke much troubled that paſſion had ſo far blinded his reaſon, ſharply rebuked his principal Domeſticks, that they had not withſtood his Choler, and prevented the ſending of that meſſage to the Cardinal. *Velaſco* Conſtable of *Caſtile*, who knew the inconſiderate raſhneſs of the Duke, adviſed him to a Reconciliation with the Cardinal; returned to *Madrid*; and intreated the Cardinal to pardon the Duke, and impute theſe words to the blindneſs of paſſion, and not eſteem them the ſenſe of his mind. The Cardinal Anſwered, that when *Mendoza* would in perſon begg pardon, and confeſs with his own mouth he deſerved puniſhment, he ſhould not find him inexorable. *Velaſco* diſpoſed the Duke to do it: A day and place were appointed for the enterview. *Fountain Caralla*, within two Leagues of *Madrid*, was choſen for that purpoſe; where the Cardinal came attended with ſome of his Domeſticks: The Conſtable and the Duke came alſo. But being upon the place,

place, the Duke forgot the Conditions of the Enterview; and, instead of performing them, with a bold Countenance, and haughty expression, having saluted the Cardinal, told him, Provided I violate not the Laws of Religion, and pay the King the obedience I owe him, I little value the displeasures of others, slight their Checks, and scorn their Affronts. These words of pride, sounded strange in the Cardinal's Ears, who expected a better temper, according to the Constable's Promise; and, made this Answer: *Mendoza* when you fail in the one or other, you shall know me to be the grand Inquisitor of *Spain*, and the King's Lieutenant General in all his Estates; and in these qualities, I will cause you to be punished according to your demerits. The Constable, seeing their hatred inflamed, not reconciled; and troubled at the huffing of the Duke, reproved him sharply for it; and having brought him by discourse to an acknowledgement of his fault, inclined him to expiate it in the instant he had committed it, making him cast himself at the Cardinals feet, and begg his pardon, whereupon the Cardinal embraced him, and took him up.

The very instant this was doing, they heard a noise of Soldiers, and a Volley of Muskets, shot at the door of the house. Horrour seized the Constable, and the Dukes pride was turned into fear. Both apprehended a train laid for their Liberty or Lives: but 'twas a Pannick fear, and the cause appeared to come from *John Spinosa Campina* of the Regiment of Guards, who having understood that the Cardinal was with two Grandees of *Spain*, without any Guard to attend him,

him, rann thither with the Guards under his Command. The Cardinal reproved him for comming without order, and having taken leave of the Conſtable and Duke, with a countenance full of reſpect and friendſhip, returned for *Madrid*.

The ſecond of the three powerful Grandees, whoſe boldneſs and envy the Cardinal was to grapple with, and overcome; was *Giron*, Lord of *Vienna*, who was alwayes of the contrary party, and Ringleader to thoſe that oppoſed his Authority: *Giron* was of a lively ſpirit, bigg words, bold in his raillery, ſmart and cutting in his Reparties: Coming one day to the Cardinal's Chamber-door, he asked the Uſher, Friend, what is King-*Ximenes* a doing? *Spain* had been governed by a King of that name, who was ſo dull and ſottiſh of ſpirit, and ſo groſly vitious, that no day paſſed without ſome inſtances of his extravagancies; which gave his Subjects cauſe to ask one another often, What is King *Ximenes* a doing? Another time, this Lord having been in Treaty with the Cardinal, about ſome affairs of importance, and taking his leave, the Cardinal ſcarce moved his Cap at parting, *Giron* turn'd about and asked the Servants, Whether their Maſter had a ſcalded head: Theſe ſlights added to many attempts againſt his Authority, provoked the Cardinal to Reſentment upon occaſion, which fell out patly: For *Giron* was in ſuit againſt *Gutterio Quixada* for the Burrough of *Villas Hermanos*, which *Giron* had uſurped; In the ſuit the weakeſt went to the Wall, and ſuffered under the oppreſſion of the greater; *Giron* having drawn it

at

at such length that *Quixada*'s purse being too shallow, could not have Justice: he complains to the Cardinal, telling him, that, as the King ought to do Justice to his people, so ought the King's Lieutenant: the Cardinal did it, and, by Judgement of the Court of *Valladolid*, *Giron* was enjoyned to restore to *Quixada*, the Burrough of *Villas Hermanos*: A Senator of *Valladolid* went upon the place to execute the Judgement, and put *Quixada* in possession: *Giron* makes up a party, sends his Son and Servants to the place; where they received the Commissioner, and gave him the Bastonado. An information was drawn up of this insolent Rebellion, and sent to the Cardinal and Council, who decreed the offendours to be Arrested; cited them by sound of Trumpet to appear, and proceeded against them as Traytors: The Grandees of *Spain*, who saw *Giron* in the high way to destruction, sent two Gentlemen of note to the Cardinal, to intreat him, not to ruine a person of *Giron*'s quality: That it was his interest to preserve the Grandees; and, to destroy them, as he did was to destroy himself, as being by his dignity of Arch-bishop of *Telodo*, as Primate of the Prelates, so first of the Grandees of *Spain*, and having precedence of all; The Cardinal's answer was, He would protect honest men, and punish the wicked contemners of Justice, and disturbers of the publick peace.

When they saw the Cardinal inflexible, they sent to *Charles* in *Flanders*, mis-represented the matter, and obtained a prohibition to stay execution of the Judgement, till he came into *Spain*: Upon receipt of the prohibition,

tion, the Cardinal and Council, ſent to *Charles*, informed him of the truth of the Crime, ſent him the Proceſs, and remonſtrated to him, that having been appointed by God the Guardian and preſerver of the Laws, he ought to give Juſtice liberty in her functions and freedom, and to do her duty; intreated him to conſider the Conſequence of this Affair, that if ſuch Enormities were tolerated, there ſhould not be one King only in *Spain*, but as many Kings, as there are puiſſant great Ones: *Charles*, in Anſwer to the Cardinal and Council, writ, He had been miſ-informed, and that it was his intention, Juſtice ſhould be done: The Judgement againſt the Offenders was Executed. The Cardinal ſending Regiments of Horſe and Foot, againſt *Villas Hermanos*, where *Giron*'s Son, and ſeveral Young Lords of his quality, Sons of the Grandees of *Spain*, were aſſembled with ſome Forces, and had added new inſolences to the former Rebellion, having cauſed the Effigies of the Cardinal to be drawn through the Streets in his Pontifical habit, with a Trumpet before it, to publiſh the Ignominy: But when they ſaw the Aſſailants, they left their ſport, and betook them to their heels: The Walls of the Town were beaten down to the foundations, and they plowed up, the houſes fired, and the places they ſtood on, ſowed with ſalt, in token of malediction. Seven men of the place, who had ſaid they knew no Lord but *Giron*, were whipped by the hangman; and with them ſome of *Giron*'s Domeſticks on a holy day, that ſo important an execution might not be retarded: To make *Quixada* amends, and repair his damage in the

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loss of the Town, they adjudged him *Giron's* Estate, and proceeded further against his family and person. To take from the Rebels all hopes of mercy, this execution was confirmed by Letters Patents from *Charles* in *Flanders*. This brought *Giron* to reason: he humbles himself to the Cardinal and desires mercy; and to make his prayers more effectual, all the Grandees of *Spain* joyned with him: The Cardinal by Letter interceded to *Charles* for a pardon; that in bringing him to an exemplary humiliation, and forcing him to begg pardon in person, he had sufficiently punished him; that the Grandees acknowledging their faults, and truly humbled, were not to be treated with the severities usual in other mens Cases.

The third puissant Enemy of the Cardinal, among the Grandees of *Spain*, was the Duke of *Alva*, of great Authority, of a great Family, Illustrious in blood, abounding in Riches, powerful in Friendship and Allyance: the Cardinal had his opportunity to bring him to reason, as well as the others. The Duke of *Alva*, in King *Ferdinand's* life time, in whose favours he had a great share, obtained for *Diegolus* third son, the Priory of St. *John* in *Spain*, of the Order of Knights then at *Rhodes*, now at *Malta*; a Dignity of great revenue, and equal Authority in the Kingdom: *Antony Alstuniga* of an illustrious family, was at that time in Legal possession; but the Duke of *Alva*, upheld by the Authority of the King, and the great master of *Rhodes*, took it from him by force, contrary to Right, and the Laws of *Spain*, and seiled his Son there; who enjoyed it peaceably

for

for six years, till *Ferdinand*'s death: *Astuniga* seeing the Duke's credit buried with that Prince, had recourse to Justice, and summons the Usurper to a Legal Tryal: The Process was decided at *Rome*, and *Diego* enjoyned to make restitution of the Benefice. *Astuniga* returns into *Spain* with the Decree, implores the Cardinal's protection, whom he knew to be the Defender of Justice, and obtains it: *Charles* in the mean time, informed of this difference, looked upon it as of importance to the State, writes to the Cardinal and Council, to put the Benefice in a third hand till farther order. The Duke of *Alva* refuses to obey his Command, believing it an invention to outt him from the Priory, calls the other Grandees of *Spain* his Friends to his Assistance, and fortifies *Consabrona* the principal place of the Priory: The Cardinal seeing him act the King in *Spain*, resolved not to endure it; he commands forth a thousand Horse, and 500 Foot of his Guards, in the Suburbs of *Madrid*; but at the instant falls sick to the danger of his life: *Madrid*, and all the Realm of *Castile* made publick Prayers for his Recovery, on which, as then, depended the peace of *Spain*. He Recovers, and finding the Duke of *Alva* unwilling to obey, resolves to force him, but, by the way, proposed him a fair accommodation: And it is remarkable, this great Minister never took the way of Rigour, till he had first tryed that of Sweetness, and found it ineffectual to perform the duties of Justice, in his Administration: He proposed to the Duke, That he should give the King a Gentleman of his Family, to be answerable to his

Majesty for the places of the Priory that should be put into his hands, and to surrender them to the King if there should be cause, when he had declared his Judgement; by which means the Duke might have remained Master of the Priory, and the Revenue. The Duke stormed at this proposal, and thinking that to accept it, would have been to part with his own, rejected it. The Cardinal sends a leight Army to besiege *Casabrona*; the Duke also sent thither a thousand Foot, and some Horse with Victuals and Money: The Cardinal's Troops met them by the way, engaged, and defeated them, took their money and Victuals, and marched to the place they were to invest. The Duke of *Alva's* Son was within, with a great number of young men of his Age, most of them Sons of the Grandees of *Spain*; All the Nobles of *Toledo*, that had attained the age of 21 years, assisting in the Defence. The Herald summoned them to open their Gates, and obey the King; their Answer was high, though not a word spoken; for they set on the Walls of the place, Biers covered with black, to signifie tacitly their resolution, rather to dye than yield. The Duke of *Alva* this while was anxiously distracted in his thoughts. On the one side, he saw the shame that would attend his suffering a Piece of such convenience and profit to his Family, to be wrested out of his hands, and that his labours and great preparations would end in Affronts and greater Disgraces: On the other side, he beheld the thunderbolt hanging over his head, ready to fall upon him to the ruine of his person and his house.

houſe. His Eſtate was already Confiſcated by Decree of the Council, which gave him fearful apprehenſions of the Cardinal's ſeverity, as a man whom he knew intire and immoveable in his reſolutions.

The example of *Villas Hermanos*, was freſh in memory, and the image of it in his thoughts troubled him; repreſenting him as miſerable as his friend *Giron*. He reſolved to bow, rather than break; goes to *Madrid*, humbles himſelf, makes means of Reconcilement to the Cardinal, cauſes his Son to obey, renders the place, and obtains of *Charles* the moiety of the Priory for his Son, the other moiety being left for *Aſtuniga*, and enough for both. Another difficulty ariſes in the enjoyment of the Benefice: The great Maſter of *Rhodes* who had unjuſtly outed *Aſtuniga*, to inveſt *Diego* in the place, would not acknowledge any *Prior* but *Diego*, gave him all the Authority of Grand Prior, and ſent him Orders for a general Aſſembly of all the Knights of the Order in Spain; *Diego* ſummons them, and would have had them aſſembled without other Authority than his; the Cardinal hinders it, ſends for him, and tells him, If you were in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, you might do your pleaſure; but in *Spain* where I command, know, you muſt come to me and have my permiſſion.

Thus he reduced to reaſon the three Grandees of *Spain*, who had moſt oppoſed his Authority; who having made a great noiſe, had experience to their ſhame of the greatneſs of his Judgement, the height of his Courage, and his mar-

vellous Addreſs, being compelled to throw themſelves at his feet, whoſe head they ſlighted, and had in contempt. The Fable of the Giants deſtroyed by Thunderbolts, and buried under the Mountains they had accumulated, inſtructs a Miniſter of State, ſometimes to uſe force and ſeverity againſt potent men, who, to trouble the publick peace, would by deſtroying his Authority attain the King's.

Theſe Croſſes, and the unwillingneſs of the great Ones, to acknowledge the honour he had acquired in *Spain*, with the ingratitude of the people, whoſe eaſe he affected, and procured the happineſs they enjoyed; gave him ſenſible diſpleaſures, and made him call to mind the tranquillity and ſweetneſs of his Religious life in the Monaſtery of *Caſtanet*. Neer which, there was in view a little hill covered with Trees, where he often went to ſearch, under their ſhadows, the light of truth in Holy-Writt, and after ſome hours reading, kneeled, and with hands and heart lift up to Heaven, converſed with God in Prayer and Meditation; then retiring immediately into a little Cabbin, made with his own hands, in imitation of, thoſe Angels of the Deſart, the ancient Hermits, he fed his body with Bread and Water, but his Soul with plentiful repaſts of ſpiritual delicacies: The holy pleaſures of this ſolitude he panted after, amidſt the Croſſes and oppoſitions he encountered in the State; ſaying often to his greateſt Confidents, If I might obtain leave, how willingly would I change this Palace for my Cabin at *Caſtanet*; the Authority

of

of Governour of *Spain*, for the silence of that solitude; and my Mitre of *Toledo*, and Cardinals Cap, for the habit of that poor place. A Minister of State, hath not in the troubles of Affairs, a more solid comfort than that of Piety, which is the Policy of Heaven (if any be exercised there) as well as part of the Politicks of this World.

*Charles*, often advised by the Cardinal to come into *Spain* to enjoy his Crown, and dissipate by his presence the Troubles that daily grew up, at last leaves Flanders, and by an Express to the Cardinal, gives him notice he was Embarqued; The Cardinal goes from *Madrid*, and advances with the whole Court to meet his Master, making choice of the Burrough of *Alcande*, scituate on the Banks of the *River Guadalayer* to attend his coming; and taking with him Prince *Ferdinand* under a strong Guard, on which depended the peace and safety of *Spain*; in his journey he passed through *Bozeguillas*, a Village on a Hill, and Dined there; but the worst Dinner he ever made: (for there the Spaniards generally believe) he had that venomous Dose of Lingering Poison which destroyed his life; which is the more probable, for that the Provincial of the Observantines of St. *Francis*, being on his way with some of his Order, to go to the Cardinal, a man on Horse-back came to them with his face muffled up in a Hand-kerchief to prevent their discovery, and said; Fathers, if your business be to the Cardinal, make haste to him before he Dines, and advise him, not to eat of a Pigeon that shall

be ſerved in to him, for 'tis poyſoned; *Marquine* the Provincial arrives at *Bozeguillas*, and recounts to the Cardinal, what the ſtrange Gentleman told him. The Cardinal having thanked him for his Care of him, made him this Anſwer; Father, if I have been poyſoned it was not this day, but a while ago reading at *Madrid*, a Letter from *Flanders*, when me-thought I drew in poyſon by my Eyes; ſince which, I proteſt, I feel my ſelf dye every day: Nevertheleſs I am not ſo well aſſured of this, as to exclude all doubt of the truth thereof; We are all under the Conduct of Gods Providence, which takes away, and reſtores our health, as he judges moſt neceſſary for our Salvation. Let's obey then thoſe holy Decrees that are irreverſible.

But when his malady came on him, he returned to his former opinion, telling his Phyſitians, that he ſhould periſh by the Treaſon of thoſe Wretches, that attempted his life. The *Spaniards* write, that after Dinner at *Bozeguillas*, his malady heightned ſo apparently, that putrified matter broke out under his Nails; yet this could not hinder him from imploying the ſmall portion of life that remained, in the ſervice of the State. He had written to *Charles*, that it concerned him to command from his brother *Ferdinand*, *Alvarez Oſorio*, the Dominican, Biſhop of *Aſtazia*, the Prince's Tutor; and *Peter Guſman*, Grand Prior of the Order of *Calatrave* his Governour, who apprehending the Arrival of *Charles* in *Spain*, might give the young Prince Counſel to the diſſervice of the King; it being long reported that

that these men would never brook the Flemings whom they hated, and to avoid a meeting would retire to *Arragon* with *Ferdinand*, and cause him to be Crowned King of that Kingdom: But he was designed by Heaven for greater Fortunes, and was Emperour after his Brother *Charles* the fifth, and had the Royal Crowns of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in right of Queen *Anne* his Wife, Heiress to *Ladislaus*, and *Lewis*, her Father and Brother, Kings of those Kingdoms; he had four Sons, and eleven Daughters, of whom *Joan d' Austria* was marryed to *Francis de Medicis*, great Duke of *Tuscany*; of which Marriage was born, *Mary de Medicis*, Queen of *France* and *Navarr*, Wife of *Henry* the Great, and Mother of *Lewis* the thirteenth late Regnant; a Princess of eminent Vertue, singular goodness, and incomparable magnanimity, maternally descended from the Houses of *France* and *Austria*, as well as those of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*; for, the Emperour *Ferdinand* her Grand-father, was younger Son to *Mary* of *Burgundy*, only Daughter of Duke *Charles*, and *Isabel* of *Bourbon*.

*Charles* judging the Remove of *Osorio* and *Guzman*, necessary for his Service, Commanded it, and writ to the Cardinal to that purpose; The Master of the Courriers, who received the dispatch, instead of delivering it (as addressed) to the Cardinal, carried the Pacquet to Dean *Adrian*, who opened it, though not directed to him, and gives to *Ferdinand* his Brother's Letter, where the young Prince saw the King his Brother's Command for Removing *Osorio* and *Guzman*; He went

to the Cardinal, and with tears in his eyes entreated him not to make any change in his Family, till his Brother's Arrival in *Spain*; that *Guzman* and *Osorio* were very faithful to him, and had great affections for him, that they were given him by the hands of King *Ferdinand* his Grandfather, and his Grand-mother Queen *Isabel*; That to take them from him, were to condemn the Judgement, and vilifie the Memory of two Princes whom the whole world had honoured: The Cardinal though surprized, as not knowing of the Affair (which *Adrian* had discovered) to remove the Odium from himself, exhorted the young Prince to obey the King his Brother, on whom depended his Fortune and Grandeur, that he ought to preferr the interest of *Charles*, before that of his Domesticks, and to conform to his will. *Ferdinand* seeing that he gained nothing on the Cardinal's spirit, gave him in choler this reparty; Since you are resolved to destroy me and mine, when you might have pleasured me in forbearing a little while to execute what is writ to you from *Flanders*, I will take order, my Servants shall not be Ruined, as you have designed. The Cardinal was moved at his threats, but being Resolute and Couragious to maintain the interest of his Master, told him, Sir, You may do what you please; but before the Sun set to Morrow, though all *Spain* stood against me, the King shall be obeyed, and you shall obey him the first of any. *Ferdinand* netled at these words, retired towards *Aranda*; The Cardinal sent after him, and gave the charge of his Person, and of the Town to

*Cabanilla*

*Cabanilla* and *Spinoſa* Captains of the Guards, commanding them to be up all night with their Troops, and not permit a perſon of the Princes Family to go out of the Town: They obeyed him, and on the morrow *Oſorio* and *Guzman* were diſmiſſed, and the will of *Charles* was executed with Fidelity and Courage; the principal qualities of a Miniſter of State, in Affairs which concern the intereſt of the King with the Princes of his blood.

Some Grandees of *Spain* ſeeing the Cardinal proceed with abſolute Authority againſt the Infant *Ferdinand* and themſelves, demanded of him a ſight of his Commiſſion; The Cardinal pointed to the Soldiers of his Guards, and told them, Thoſe Folks there with the will of the King, are the power I have to command *Caſtile*: then twiſting on his finger the Cord of his Order wherewith he was girt, This, ſaid he, is ſufficient to chaſtiſe proud Vaſſals, and bring them to Reaſon. A little after, he cauſed ſome Cannons to be diſcharged, and a Volley of Muſquet-ſhot, which was the laſt Anſwer, but more terrible than the firſt: This ſtopped their mouths, and ſtruck fear into theſe men who had been more curious than wiſe. Scarce had the Cardinal ended this important Affair of *Ferdinand*'s Family, when a Courrier brought him news, *Medina Sedonia* was taken by *Peter Giron*, Son of *Giron*, Lord of *Vienna*, who took up Armes, made himſelf Maſter of the Field, and Seized that place into his hands in Revenge of the injury of *Villas Hermanos*: the Cardinal ſent againſt him ſome Troops of the *Militia* then

then afoot under the command of Count *Quignonio de Luna*, with order to take the Rebel and bring him alive or dead. Another Courrier at the same time arrived from *Charles*, to inform him of a design of the *Turks* against *Oran*; For having set Sail from *Flanders*, the ninth of *September*, 1517. he met with some *Corsayres* by the way, who informed him that an Army of *Turks* were upon their March to *Oran*: this obliged him to advertise the Cardinal, praying him to provide for the safety of that place with all Diligence possible, as a Piece of great convenience for the Rendevouz of the Forces he designed to send to *Africk*, for extending Christianity unto those Pagan Countries. The Cardinal by the same Courrier assured him of his best care for preservation of *Oran*, commended his design, and advised him to pursue it; that of so many Monarks who in past Ages had worn the Crown of *Spain*, they only added a constant felicity to a long Reign who had laboured most in the propagation of Religion: But *Oran* for this time had only an apprehension of the Turkish Armes: for the *Moors* of *Africk*, fearing the violences of the *Turks*, obstructed their Passage, and defeated their Army.

In the mean time *Charles* after a happy Voyage came to *Villadichosa* in *Spain*, with the Princess *Elenor* his Sister, afterwards Queen of *Portugal*, and since that Queen of *France* by Marriage with *Francis* the first: He gave the Cardinal notice of his Arrival, and demanded his advice about his Entry into the Kingdom, that he might make it like a King, and be received of his people according

to

to his desires and dignity. The Cardinal advised him to Receive courteously such as came to meet him, to compose his Countenance, and order his Discourse and Habit, suitable to the mode of *Spain*; to send his Brother *Ferdinand* into *Germany*, for that his presence in *Spain* was useless to his person, and might prove prejudicial to his Authority; that it concerned him to use his utmost dexterity in executing this Resolution; to impute the cause to *Maximilian* his Grand-father, and to appear much displeased at the separation; the people of *Spain* having a passionate love for *Ferdinand*, as bred amongst them, and a perfect Spaniard in Language, behaviour and inclinations: That he would not come to any resolution against the *Sicilians*, who had Massacred their Senators, till he had first weighed the Condition of his Exchequer, and the forces of his Kingdom. That he would advance further into *Spain*, and make haste to *Madrid*.

As to this last point, the Flemmings relished it not, but resolved to retain *Charles* in the remote parts of the Kingdom, till the Cardinal's death, which they were advised must shortly follow: they desired nothing less than that this man should come to speech with the King, apprehending a discovery of their rapines by his generous liberty and integrity to the King. But *Charles* received those Counsels, as lights for his Conduct, and sent an Express to convey his thanks, confessing himself much obliged by his cares, his prudence, and fidelity. The Cardinal by the same Envoy Returns Answer, That the services he had done him,

him, were of duty; That he esteemed it his glory to have sustained the Envy of almost all the world in serving him; That the predominant passion of his soul was his desire to see his Majesty, and to put into his hands the Kingdom more sound and intire, than he had received it, at the beginning of his Administration.

All *Spain* went to meet their new King: the Constable *Velasio* was attended with seven hundred horse; the Council made haste to tender him their duty, and thinking they had no more to do with the Cardinal, now *Charles* was arrived in *Spain*, they took their journey without advertising the Cardinal. But he outwent them by his Courriers, whom he sent to the King, desiring his Majesty not to suffer a disorder of so ill example in the State; that the Council the principal body of it should thus separate from their head, and intreating him to command them back to *Aranda*: *Charles* did so, commanding the Council to return the way they came, and go to the Cardinal; that it would be more acceptable to him to see them together with him. This put them in great disorder; for, having with them their Wives and Children, they could not return without much inconvenience: They sent to the Cardinal, entreated him he would be pleased to permit them to attend his Majesty in the place the Courrier found them. The Cardinal impatient of Contempt, and highly offended at the slight offered him, made no shew of Resentment, but resolved not to bate them a step of their return to *Aranda*; answers them, That he was glad they

they were all in health, that they all knew how punctual he had alwayes been in causing the obedience due to the King to be exactly performed. And since his Majesty had advised them to return to *Aranda*; it was his advice, They should obey him with all the diligence in their power. They, as they parted rashly, returned shamefully:

The respect due to a Minister of State is to be preserved even to Jealousie, as that that maintains his Authority which Slights and neglects destroy.

At this arrival of the King in *Spain*, the people were much moved, and hotly demanded an Assembly of the States of the Realm. The Cardinal was of opinion it ought not to be granted so soon, but that the King must be first Received, and Affairs setled in a quiet Posture, saying, It was of great concernment that Kings at their coming to the Crown should be received of their people with extraordinary reverence as a matter of great importance to their Authority: This advice was slighted, but the neglect cost *Spain* dear. All the Kingdom was in trouble and the State in danger by the contests that arose about the place where the Estates should convene; at last it was agreed, the King should come to *Valladolid* for holding the Assembly.

There the envy of the Cardinal's enemies mustered all its force to affront his Person, and attacque his Authority. The harbingers of this great Minister having taken up a house for him, the Marshals of the Kings Lodgings, being Flemmings, set on by the Grandees, took it from

from them, and for reason told them, This Lodging must be marked for Queen *Germain*; The Cardinal Jealous of his Authority, and impatient of Affronts, having discovered the practises of the Flemmings, disputed it with them, and carryed the Lodgings.

But he must shortly dislodge from the Court, and the world, though with the same honour he had lived there: the Flemmings enter into a Cabbal, to outt him the Court. *Mota* Bishop of *Badaos*, a dignity he owed wholly to the Cardinal's favour, to please *Xavres*, the Kings favourite, (as the Spaniards say) and his own interest, advised *Charles* to remove the Cardinal from Court into his Dioceis of *Toledo*. *Charles* who was no less obliged to the Cardinal than to him who gave him the Crown of *Spain*, forgot the services of this Grand Minister, followed *Mota*'s advice, and by his inconstancy confirmed the *Proverb*, that Services of great ones are no inheritance; having sent a letter to the Cardinal the tenour whereof was this.

My Lord Cardinal, I hold on my journey by *Jurdesillas*; whereof I thought fit to advertise you, that you may come to *Majados* the Bishop of *Segorges* House, where I desire to see you, and to receive your good Counsels, not only for the conduct of my Estate, but the ordering of my Family, which I will regulate according to your sage Advice. This is the last help I can receive of you in my Affairs; for, your long Services deserve repose, and your Age requires it; and I grant it willingly, and advise you to retire to your

your houſe, to enjoy it with more pleaſure. God alone can give you a juſt recompence for your long travels in the conduct of this Kingdom; as for me I ſhall never forget them, and will ever pay you the reſpects due from a good natured Child to a careful and bounteous Father.

This Letter of diſmiſſion by the trouble it gave the Cardinal caſt him into a Feaver which brought him to his Grave, though ſome Spaniſh Hiſtorians ſay, that the Courrier who carryed it, finding the Cardinal deſperately ſick delivered it not, but that (the Feaver holding him eighteen hours after, whereas the Phyſicians advertiſed him, he could not live above ſix hours) he brought back the Letter to the Council, and delivered it to *Adrian*. Others write, that he received it on his death-bed, and called for pen, ink, and paper to anſwer it; but that, having written three or four Lines, his ſtrength failed him, the pen dropt out of his hand, and he ſoon after breathed his laſt. Theſe Lines, or piece of a Letter were never publiſhed, as if fate had been unwilling to diſcover to the world any thing imperfect to which this man had put his hand. Certain it is, the Cardinal perceiving he muſt ſhortly dye, made an End worthy his good life, Muſtering up the force of his Spirit, in the weakneſs of his body, and diſcourſing piouſly and learnedly of the mercy of God, the inconſtancy of the World, and the Vanity of the Court; imbracing the Crucifix, bedewing his face with tears, he begged pardon from God for his

ſins,

sins, and having protested he had not laid out one *Rial* of the Revenues of his Benefices for the advancement of his Kindred, he received the Christian-*Viaticum*, the Holy Eucharist, repeating often those words of *David*, *My God, in thee have I put my Trust*, and went to enjoy in Heaven those Crowns which God gives them, who govern people with prudence, integrity, and piety. This happened on *Sunday* the ninth of *November*, 1517. in the 80th. year of his Age, having worn the Mytre of *Toledo* 22. years, and governed *Spain*, as many, under *Ferdinand*, *Isabel*, *Joan*, *Philip* and *Charles*: His body was interred in the Colledge of St. *Idelphons* in *Alcala D' Henares*, which he had built; his Tomb of white Marble, and his Effigies of the same are to be seen at this day, with this Epitaph worthy his illustrious Actions, which comprehends in short, both what he did before his Glorious Administration, and his Acts in the State,

*Condideram Musis* Franciscus *Grande Lycæum,*
*Condor in exiguo nunc ego Sarcophago.*
*Prætextam junxi Sacco, Galeamque Galero,*
*Frater, Dux, Præsul, Cardineusque Pater.*
*Quin virtute Mea junctum est Diadema Cucullo,*
*Cum Mihi reguanti paruit Hesperia.*

He was tall, and streight of Stature, of a serious Look, carrying in his face natural Gravity, his voice was Masculine and firm, his Visage Long and Meagre, his forehead Large and without Wrinkles, midling eyes somewhat deep set

in

his head, but very lively; his Nose long and quiline; his Teeth jutting out a little toward is Lipps, which gave the Courtiers occasion in allery to call him, The Elephant: a piece of uffonnery wherein they spoke more truth than hey were ware of; for an Elephant must he needs ave been in strength, who carryed the weight f so many Affairs, and so great Crosses. Twen- y eight years after his death, as they were igging the Grave his body lay in, they drew out is Bones, and his Head, once the Palace of the reatest Judgement that ever appeared in *Spain*, he Scull whereof was all of a piece, without uture, the mark of a strong Brain; but withal the ause of the continual Head-aches he was subject o, by the vapours wanting vent.

This is the Pourtrait of his body: that of his mind is already drawn in those many illustrious Actions, and sage Counsels it produced: yet like the Painters finishing Touches, we'll add some observations to the body of our past Story. He expressed himself in few words, but handsome and very significant, his Answers were clear and very intelligible; and when he discoursed of any business, he never went from the point; his Entertainments were serious, saying often with the Roman Orator, We were not born to trifle away time, in sports and playes, but to imploy our selves in serious Matters and Affairs of Weight. His Study was his Pleasure; and Discourses of Divinity his Recreations after Meat.

True it is Melancholy was his, as most great mens predominant humour: but when it troubled him,

he retired from buſineſs, and appeared not t
any but his moſt intimate Familiars. This diſco
vered it ſelf in ſome notable paſſages of his life
as the Baptizing the Moors of *Granada*, with th
Laver, and his deſign to Conquer *Africk*. Wha
he had once reſolved on, he executed with incre
dible promptitude: *Saluſt* had taught him tha
leſſon which he would often repeat, That nimble
Execution ought to tread on the heels of delibe
rate Reſolutions. No man more impatient o
contempt and ſlights offered againſt his Authori
ty, none more apt to endure Liberty of Speech.

A Prieſt of *Oſma* deſired of him a Judge extra
ordinary to determine a ſuit he had depending,
and preſſed him earneſtly, as the chief of the
Council, to grant it; the Cardinal anſwered, The
ordinary Judges ſhould do him right, that he
muſt content himſelf with them, and abide ſa
tisfied with their Decree, that he knew not
where to find better in all the Cities of *Spain*.
Is it poſſible (ſaid the Prieſt) that the pittiful
Burrough of *Torrelagine* ſhould give a Primate to
all *Spain*, and ſo many Cities not afford a compe
tent Judge for a ſmall ſuit? The Cardinal find
ing him ſo free in his expreſſion, thought he had
belonged to ſome Grandee, who had ſet him on
to ſpeak theſe words, and asked him, Who was
his Maſter? My ſelf, ſaid the Prieſt, and I be, no
other: You ſay well, replyed the Cardinal, you
cannot have a better; and having given a Judge
as deſired, diſmiſſed him. *Contrera* a Spaniſh
Prieſt Preached one day before the Cardinal,
and, with more Zeal than Diſcretion, inveighed
againſt

ainſt Rich Habits, not conſidering how ne-
ſſary they are to procure Reverence from the
ople to perſons in Authority and Eminent Dig-
ty; and turning to the Cardinal, he reproved
m in the face of the Congregation for wearing
Robe lined with rich Furrs. The Cardinal
ok this Reprimande very patiently, and after
rmon invited the Preacher to Dinner, and
mmended his Sermon. Some write that af-
r Sermon he took the Preacher aſide into the
eſtry, and having opened his Boſome, ſhewed
im a hair Cloth under his Robe; but I dare
ot affirm it, leſt I ſeem to condemn the moſt
ſolid Judgement of that Age, of Levity. Time
was one of the things moſt in his Eſteem, and
knowing that the Loſs of it was irreparable, he
was a very niggard of it, and loath to loſe a
moment: he was alwayes Trimmed by Night,
for fear of ſpending any part of the day on the
neceſſities of his perſon, which might be di-
ſpatched another time. And as he was Trimmed,
it was his courſe to have ſome ſerious Book
Read to him. He took an ineffable delight to
beſtow Benefices in his Gift, on perſons Capable,
who ſought them not, nor knew of the Vacan-
cies; and ſeverely rejected ſuch as begged them
of him, as failing in the reſpects due to his
perſon. The way to miſs a promotion from
him, was to begg it of him. One of his Al-
moners had advice of a Vacancy very conveni-
ent for him; and, knowing that if he moved
not the Cardinal for it, he might beſtow it on
one he never thought of; and that to begg it,

was to lose it; he presented himself to his Master, and bespoke him thus: My Lord, such a Benefice is void, To desire it of you, were to violate your Laws, and the prohibitions you have made in that behalf, which I will never do, nor came I to that purpose, but humbly to crave your Directions how to obtain it. The Cardinal liked his address, and answered, You shall have it with a good will, get the Writings dispatched, and the Benefice will be yours; and instantly commanded his Secretary to provide them.

But as he was severe in rejecting the importunate requests of his Domesticks, he was no less ready to acknowledge their Services, but would have his favours prevent their demands, to engage them with more grace, and stronger obligation. 'Tis observed of this great Minister, that never Man served him in or out of his Family, who was not largely Rewarded. God made man Free-born: Fortune hath Robbed him of that Liberty, by reducing him under Servitude of great Ones, who are guilty of Ravishing from him, what is most precious, his Liberty, and his Time; unless they restore them the fruits of the one, and the other by way of recompence in ample rewards, which alone can repair the loss of this latter, being otherwise irrecoverable.

The Cardinal was apt to resent Injuries, and Affronts, but no man more thankful for Pleasures done him, which he never forgot. *Brunet* the Spaniard, mentioned in the begin-

ning

ning of this Story who assisted him in his Voyage to *Rome* when the Robbers had left him only his Tongue to begg, is a pregnant Instance: this man came to see him in the time of his greatness. The Honours, the familiarity, and intimate privacy the Cardinal afforded him, put the Court into Admiration. No person in *Spain*, the King only excepted, having received so much respect from him: He laboured to retain him neer himself, he sent him presents, promised him what entertainment, offered him what preferment he pleased, courted his acceptance of Bishopricks, and great Offices; for raising his Fortune: But *Brunet*, who preferred the repose of a mean Condition, before the troubles of the great dignities of the World, having thanked the Cardinal for the honours he did him, the offers and promises made him, retyred home to enjoy there that tranquillity he desired, in those conveniencies whereof he had sufficient to satisfie him.

Monsieur *Xeures*, who envyed the Reputation of this great Minister, and feared his liberty of Speech to King *Charles* against him; and after him, the Cardinal *Granvel*, on consideration of the Grandeur of his Actions, averr the Cardinal issued of Royal-blood, though Time, which no less Conceals, than Discovers the best of things hath hid his Extraction, it being in their Opinion impossible a Private man should be capable of so great things, unless he had in him the Seeds of those vertues which are proper to Monarks, and were descended of mighty Potentates.

But

But such was the life, and such were the Actions of *Francis Ximenes*, surnamed, for the effects of his prudence, *The Cardinal of Spain*, whose Counsels are to this day observed in that Kingdom, and his Vertues serve the World for Directions in the Conduct of State. For if the Pourtraicts of great Persons have the property to make the spectators to imitate their qualities, their Vertues are excellent guides to lead us aright by their illustrious splendour in the wayes of this World.



# THE END.

A. 20 min
M. 20 min
S. 20 min
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By *RICHARD BAXTER.*

Eph. 6. 12. *We wrestle not against Flesh and Blood, but against Principalities, against Powers, against the Rulers of the Darkness of this World, against spiritual Wickednesses in high Places,* (in Celestials.)

Matth. 8. 31, 32. *The Devils besought him, saying, If thou cast us out, suffer us to go away into the Herd of Swine. And he said, Go.*

Luk. 10. 18, 20. *I beheld Satan, as Lightning, fall from Heaven,* &c.

Heb. 2. 14. *Are they not all* (the Angels) *ministring Spirits,* &c.

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